ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,191—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1897.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
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HERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PNINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
†ARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	1st Jan.
B.ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
†ALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	15th ,,
B.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
†HANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
†ALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
*ARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
*HANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
*ARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,
*HANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th ,,
*ARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	16th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	23rd ,,
§HANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
ARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	14th
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st
§HANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,

Steamers marked B. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, PMOUTH and LONDON direct.

Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on byil.

Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Stmers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers tship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plynth and London.

amers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Pngers for Europe.

eavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier fore 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on tday of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only ld packages will be received. The attention of Passeng is called to the importance of having their Baggage illed with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

he Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets issued on favourable terms.

argo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

USTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.
MPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
RIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Jan., '98.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis.	4,235	21st Jan., 1898.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 27, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SALAZIE	4,055	Paul	Friday, 21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flaudin	18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,733	Aubert	Tuesday, 15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,331	Durrande	13th Jan. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows —

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 30th Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, about 31st Dec.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 30th Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 15th Jan., 1898 calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
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PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

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LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

TRADE MARK

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

are making a SPECIAL SHOW of GOODS suitable for

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

to which they invite SPECIAL ATTENTION

SELECTED PARCELS SENT ON APPROBATION.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

SILVER-PLATED ON BEST NICKEL SILVER OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

DESSERT AND FISH KNIVES IN HANDSOME CASES.

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BREAKFAST AND DINNER CRUETS,

In great variety.

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TANTALUS LIQUEUR FRAMES.

BEST ENGLISH LEATHER GOODS.

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IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

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LADIES' WORK BASKETS AND COMPANIONS.

OSTRICH FEATHER FANS.

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VASES, CLOCKS, TRAYS AND WAITERS, LETTER RACKS.

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LADIES' AND GENTS' FITTED DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.

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McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

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(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain N. OHNO, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 30th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st December, 1897.

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WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

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UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs.
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
,, "P"	,, Roadster, 32lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "S"	,, Roadster, 35lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "O"	,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	,,	400	,,	445
,, "R"	,, Road Racer, 29lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "H"	,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	,,	200	,,	220
,, "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	,,	525	,,	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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DOLLS!
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A MOST MAGNIFICENT SELECTION OF

DOLLS

HAS JUST COME TO HAND.

PRICES MODERATELY MARKED.

FROM RE. 1 TO RS. 20.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OTHER TOYS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

DEALERS IN TOYS,
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SEASON
1897-98
NEW STOCK
OF
LADIE'S SHOES
FOR
HOUSE WEAR,
WALKING,
EVENING WEAR.
HIGH-CLASS GOODS,
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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To which has been transferred the business of

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ASSETS.........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

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MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

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EVERY EVENING
MONS. GEO.-LAMBERT D'ARC'S
NEW MARIONETTES.
SATURDAY'S PERFORMANCES CROWDED!
DON'T FORGET THE FINEST SHOW IN THE WORLD.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
ON NEW YEARS DAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 1st.
NEXT GRAND MATINEE,
NEW YEAR'S DAY, AT 4 P.M.
Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.
PRICE Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
CHILDREN Half Price.
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Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9-15.
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HARRY DENT,
Manager.

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THE OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS of this Company, will be CLOSED on 1st proximo.

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General Manager.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S. S. CITY OF KHIOS...	2,289	Kinloch	About the 14th Jan. 1898.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for first-class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & CO.,
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Bombay, 28th December, 1897.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

TOTAL ASSETS £12,954,532 STERLING.

WE hereby notify that under AUTHORITY from the Head Office, we have APPOINTED Messrs. BOMANJEE and JAJEEBHOY PETIT and Co. Agents in the town and island of Bombay of the above Company.

FLEMING, SHAW AND CO.

Bombay, 29th Dec., 1897.

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NEWSPAPERS (WEEKLY).

Ally Sloper's Half Holiday
Answers
Black and White
British Medical Journal
Catholic Fireside
Catholic Times and Opinion
English Mail (Bombay)
Forget-Me-Not
Golden Penny
Graphic
Home News
Home Chat
Illustrated London News
Ladies' Gazette
Ladies' Pictorial
Lancet
Lloyd's Weekly
Overland Mail
Penny Illustrated
Pearson's Weekly
People
Pick-Me-Up
Punch
Queen
St. James's Budget
Saturday Review
Scraps
Sketch
Sketchy Bits
Spectator
Sporting and Dramatic News
Success
Tablet (Catholic)
Times (London)
Tit bits
To-day
Truth
Vanity Fair
Weekly Times and Echo
Westminster Budget
Woman's Life
World

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS (MONTHLY).

Cassell's Family Magazine
Chambers' Journal
Cornhill Magazine
Contemporary Review
Family Herald
Fortnightly Review
Harper's Magazine
Investor's Review
Idler
Ladies' Realm
Lamp (Catholic)
Leisure Hour
Macmillan's Magazine
Month (Catholic)
National Review
Nineteenth Century
Pearson's Magazine
Practitioner
Review of Reviews
Strand Magazine
Temple Bar
Young Ladies' Journal

QUARTERLIES.

Borderland
Quarterly Review

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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers electing this route not only derive the benefit of the grand scenery of the Hawaiian Islands ("The Paradise of the Pacific") but also avoid the cold and disagreeable weather so often experienced on the more Northern Tracks.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the one selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 357 of 1891.

Prangovind Shewprasad .... Plaintiff,
vs.
1. Edward DeSouza; 2. Manuel DeSouza; 3. Michael DeSouza; 4. Maria DeSouza; 5. L. A. Watkins; 6. Charles Agnew Turner; 7. Luis Michael DeSouza; and 8, Rose Lovina Moniz ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and by virtue of an order of sale made by the Court in the above suit, dated the 15th day of July, 1897, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, covered with tiles and surrounded with chunam and stone walls, situate, lying and being on the North side of Mazagon Bunder Road, and on the South of the Dolkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 222 and 224 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the dwelling-house of one Nicholas Demellow, on or towards the west by the house belonging to the heirs of Manuel Saldana and Manakjee Merwanjee, on or towards the north by the lane or street called Dolkar Street, and on or towards the south by the lane or street called Mazagon Bunder Road.

For further particulars, if any, and for conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, the Attorneys of the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1897.

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NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that on and from MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, SEASON TICKETS which have hitherto been issued from the Company's General Offices, in Church Gate Street, will be issued from the NEW OFFICES, opposite the Church Gate Station.

C. CROMMELIN,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 24th 25th, and 27th instant, and on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 31st instant, and 1st and 3rd proximo, being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th December, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT NASIK ROAD.

THE Undersigned will gratefully acknowledge DONATIONS towards the ERECTION of 4 more COTTAGES (for EUROPEANS) which are greatly needed at the above Institution. A copy of the latest report will be sent on application.

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Nasik Sanitarium.

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MADRAS RACES.

1st SPRING MEETING 1898.

OWNERS are REMINDED that the 2nd Entrances for the 1st Spring Meeting to be held on the 25th, 27th and 29th January, 1898, close on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1898.

Special attention is drawn to 1st para. of General Condition No. 9.

NOTICE.—Second Entry for Island Plate is Rs. 50, not Rs. 20, as shown in Programme.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, have renewed the existing freight contract with the Agents of the Anchor, Hall, Clan and City Lines of Steamers known as the "Conference Liners" for carriage of Piece-Goods intented or purchased by them or on their account from Glasgow, Manchester and other places in Great Britain and America to Bombay for the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 on the same rates that is 20s. 6d. per ton with an addition of 10 p.c. for primage from Manchester to Bombay and 15s. 6d. with 10 p.c. addition for primage from Glasgow to Bombay.

All goods ordered, indented, purchased or contracted to be purchased on behalf of the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association must be shipped from and after the 1st January, 1898, up to 31st December 1900, in steamers belonging to the said four lines only and none others.

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NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. R. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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HOUSE OF LORDS WHISKY.

PARTIES are Cautioned against Spurious imitations and Cheap Brands of Whisky being sold as supplied to the House of Lords.

The only GENUINE HOUSE of LORDS BULK WHISKY as supplied to that Assembly during the last 18 years, is Saunders O R Brand in long Black Bottles. It is never shipped in Dumps or clear Bottles.

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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
for India " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN WILSON
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

R. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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MBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
IAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
B. of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,320
B. of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1220
B. of Madras	16,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Coercial & Mge.	10,000 15,000	150	100 75	10 p.c.	122½
CHANGE ANKS.					
A	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
ar Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hkong and anghai king Cor ation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
nal Bank Iafa	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
ar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,158
rt Ginning	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
rt (Kurra-ee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,035
Bry	107	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bw nugger Press & mfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Bls Cawnore Press Ld.	500	200	200	14	155
ach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Cha	580	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
India	240	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
ish Press d Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
a	100	3,500	350	'25+80	1,025
hon	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
rvey and dapathy	450	450	450	dvdRs40	355xd
igoli Press e., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	145
angaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	480
uva Press d., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
h madpura otton G. and Co., Ld.	300	300	300	80	70
rcantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
ssell Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	345xd
rmer M	300	200	all	15	205
w Berar	600	600	600	dvd Rs42	540xd
w Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	151½
nce of Wales, bapathy Bellary)	130	600	500	20	400xd
bapathy Bellary)	500	200	75	0	385
oon	300	500	500	20	585
d and Punab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
al	400	2,000	750	60	490
ab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
rat City Press Co., Ld.	27	200	all	12	200xd
kari	—	000	10	dvd Rs65	1100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
hmedabad ad.v.	700	1,000	900	Nil	750
iance	1,500	1,100	all	...	415
nglo-Indian ...	1,315	...	60	Nil	45
urangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,008
ellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
ombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	740
ombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	590
ombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	890
ritannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	700
entral India...	1,800	500	500	dvdRs.70	1,680
hina Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	795
ty of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	990
oimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
onnaught Mills	600	500	500	25	725
olaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	550
uria Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	425
urrimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	955
avid Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	482½
ulla Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	480	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
hun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
mpress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
ramjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	605
industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	600
ingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
oward and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	25	715
ope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
ydembad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
perial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	490
idian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	50	1090
ido-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
ames Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	660
affer Ali	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	245
amshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	220
iwraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	775
ubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
handeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	83
hangaum Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	Nil	950
hatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	710
eopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	235
ord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
akmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,020
adras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,450
ahaluxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
ahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
anockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2530
azagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	116½
orarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2185
ysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
adura Mills...	7,770	100	100	Nil	par
ational	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
ew Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
riental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	340
residency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	160	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,280
ueen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	820
ipon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1165
assoon	1,300	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	890
holapore Mills	800	1,000	1,080	dvd Rs60	20.5
oonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
outhern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
outhern Mahratta	1,712	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
un Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
tandard Mills Co.	1,600	800	800	25	350
tar of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
wadeshi Mills	3000	500	500	dvdRs.15	600
assoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	600	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India.	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	690
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	253
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,720	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,800
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,705
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	dvd 8	57
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	600	500	500	5-pr. ct	50)
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,600	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	14
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	250	175	7½	352
Kurrachee Landing	600	400	300	27	185
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	4,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Port Canning Co.	5,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	[illegible]
Soundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co..	2,000	800	800	80	1,045
Thacker & Co.	2,400	100	100	135	155
Telephone Co....	2,250	251	100	dvdRs1½	27 3-

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25
China leaf	"	24-14
Bakin, bar [illegible]	"	24-15
Do. do. [illegible]	"	24-13
Australian bar Gold 100	"	25
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-14
Sovereigns	"	15-8
Do. Dragons	"	15-7
Bar Silver 17	"	74-5
Do. 17½	"	75-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 3-50m., 4-39a. Low water, 10-10m., 9-49a. Seamen's Institute, evening "At Home" for seamen. Bombay City Police Club Christmas Tree and Dance.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Shastri entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola left the dock yesterday.

WATCH NIGHT SERVICE.—A watch night service will be held at the Baptist Church, Bellassis Road, Byculla, to-morrow (Friday,) night, commencing at 11 o'clock.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The name of Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur was inadvertently omitted from the list of candidates for the Bhuleshwar ward, published in our issue of Tuesday last.

REPORTED THEFT AT A SOLICITOR'S BUNGALOW.—Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar, solicitor, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police the theft of six gold buttons, of the value of Rs. 100, from his bedroom, some time during Monday last.

REPORTED THEFT OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Dr. J. P. Nicholson, residing at Abdul Rahiman Street, went to attend a patient, leaving his leather bag containing surgical instruments of the value of Rs. 300, in the gharry in Abdul Rahiman Street. On returning to the gharry a few minutes after, he found the bag with its contents stolen.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Ibo, Chinde, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, and Cape Colony, per s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow (Friday).—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 34, viz., 1s. 3⅜d. per rupee.

TORTURING HACK HORSES.—Constable Brewin yesterday, charged Jiva Meeya and another driver of hack victoria before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with torturing the horses used in their conveyances. The charge having been proved and the animals found emaciated, the accused were fined Rs. 20 each, with a warning not to use the animals until they were in good condition.

A LIGHTENED BOX.—Mr. Davidas Bhugwandas, a stock and share broker, residing on the first floor of a house at 3rd Bhoiwada, has reported to the police that on lifting up a locked box in his room, on Tuesday morning, he found it very light. He opened it and found that gold and silver ornaments and four silk sarees, collectively valued at Rs. 1,000, were missing. The complainant further stated that he last saw the property safe about seventeen days ago.

ROBBING A GIRL OF HER ORNAMENTS.—A Khoja girl, aged about six years, daughter of one Thawarbhoy Jivraj, Khoja of Shaik Memon Street, was, on the 27th instant, enticed away from that street, where she was playing, by an individual, who took her to Jacob Circle and there removed from her person four gold bangles, of the value of Rs. 95. The girl was found straying by the E Divisional police, and her residence was subsequently traced to Shaik Memon Street. The girl could not give any description of the man.

BURGLARY AT JACKERIA STREET.—Allarakhia Abdulla, having his shop in Jackeria Street, where he also resides, has reported to the police that some time during Monday night his place of business, which is immediately beneath his residential quarters, was broken into, an entrance having been effected through a window facing the sweepers' gully, and property, consisting of currency notes and gold earrings and a silver watch, of the collective value of Rs. 142-10, was abstracted from two boxes, which had been broken open.

CHARGE OF ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.—Sakaram Khemaji, a porter at the Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. R., was, yesterday, brought up before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged with escaping from legal custody. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. On the 28th instant accused was detained by the police for enquiries in respect of a theft, and he left without the permission of the chief constable, by whose order he was detained. Omed Ali, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, said that there was no charge preferred against the accused. He was detained by order of the chief constable. He was not placed in a lock-up nor in any physical restraint. The magistrate discharged the accused as the circumstances did not sustain that any specific offence was committed.

FIRES.—A jowlee hut, occupied by a mill-hand, named Mahadeo Ramji, and situated at Flagstaff Hill, Parel Tank Road, was found to be on fire, on Tuesday, and before any assistance could be rendered, it was burnt to the ground, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 60. It appears that the occupier's wife, Gunga, was lighting the fire-place to cook the daily meal, when a spark from the fire flew up and ignited the jowlee roofing of the hut. The De Lisle Road manual and Chinchpoogly steamer arrived, but were not brought into requisition.—Another hut, belonging to Rama Soobhana, a Hindu dyer at Dadur Road, was also razed to the ground by fire, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 20. It is believed that a spark from the fire-place flew to the cadjan roof and set it on fire.

A DOUBTFUL COMPLAINT.—Nathoomul Ootaji, a Marwaree shroff, having his shop at Thakordwar Road, and carrying on business in partnership with his brother, reported to the police on Tuesday morning that two gold neck chains, valued at Rs. 500, and a set of gold buttons, worth Rs. 40, had been stolen from a box, in which he had kept also the balance of the shop. The complainant further stated that he saw the property safe on the 22nd instant and found it missing on the morning of the 27th idem. The same box contained other jewellery, notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, but, strange to say, they were found intact, and neither had the lock of the box, which was said to be a good one, been in any way tampered with. The complainant intended to leave Bombay yesterday and the whole case appears to be a suspicious one. Police inquiries, however, are in progress.

AN OLD LADY AND HER VAGRANT SON.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mrs. Moore, an Englishwoman, appeared and applied for an order to liberate her son, Charley Moore, who was undergoing a term of imprisonment by order of a magistrate. Constable Cordeaux, who happened to be present in court, informed the magistrate that Moore was arrested on the public road going about in a native dress. He was placed before the magistrate, and being proved a vagrant was sent to the Workhouse, where he was granted leave to find work. He over-stayed his leave and did not return until he was again arrested. He was placed before the magistrate again and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for deserting legal custody. The mother of the boy pleaded that the poor lad was not right in the head, and in spite of her old age she was compelled to work for her own maintenance. The magistrate said he could not do anything in the matter. The woman then desired to get permission to see her son, and the court referred her to the jail authorities.

ALLEGED DHATURA POISONING.—Vithal Bhimaji, a Hindu labourer, residing at Thoba Dhanis' chawl, Parel Road, was, on the morning of the 26th instant, conveyed to the J. J. Hospital in a semi-conscious state and apparently suffering from the effects of dhatura-poisoning. He was detained under treatment, and on coming to himself on the following morning made statement to the police to the effect that a man, named Narayen Gungaram alias Marri, came to his house at 5 o'clock on the evening of Christmas Day and asked complainant to accompany him to a shop belonging to one Narayen, at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, where he (Narayen) intended to purchase a new turban. The complainant complied with the request and they both proceeded to the shop. No turban was purchased, and while they were returning along the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, Narayen gave complainant a *pan-ki-pati* from his pocket, which the complainant ate. Shortly after he felt giddy, and Narayen caught him by his arm. What occurred subsequently he did not remember, until he found himself in the hospital on the morning of the 27th instant, when he awoke. Complainant's mother stated that she found him staggering on the road in front of her house about 9-30 p.m. on Christmas Day, and took him inside. She then discovered that a turban, a dhotur, and a gold ring, collectively valued at Rs. 24, which he had been wearing when he left the house, had been taken from his person. She also found a black cap, belonging to Narayen, worn by Vithal, who when leaving the house had a turban on. The vomited matter has been taken charge of by the police from the House Surgeon and forwarded to the Chemical Analyser to Government. The accused Narayen is being sought for by the police.

A PARSEE SHARPER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Cordeaux prosecuted Rustomji Pestonji, a Parsee of notorious character, having a record of five previous convictions against him, on a charge of cheating a Goanese baker, named De Souza, having his place of business at Northbrook Street, in respect of Rs. 5-0-6. On the 14th instant the accused went to the complainant at his bakery and purchased some cakes, biscuits, and bread. The accused told De Souza that he forgot to bring any money with him, but he had a note for Rs. 10 at home, and asked him to send his servant to his place to receive the money due. The baker agreed to do so and ordered his servant to accompany the accused to his place. The accused and the servant then left the shop, but after they had gone a few paces away, the accused turned back and told the baker that he would hand over the servant the ten-rupee note, if the complainant would pay him the balance there and then, adding that such a course would be convenient to both the parties. The complainant, agreeing to this, paid accused the balance of Rs. 5-0-6, and directed his servant to take a ten-rupee note from the accused. About an hour after the servant returned to the bakery, and informed his master that accused had disappeared and could nowhere be found. From the statement made by the servant, it appeared that accused accompanied him as far as the Two Tanks, where he gave the servant a chit telling him take it to his house near the factory opposite the J. J. Hospital and receive the money from the people in the house. The servant proceeded to the place and presented the chit to many persons, none of whom seemed to know the accused. The servant thereupon returned to the Two Tanks, and searched for the man, but failing to find him, went to the bakery and informed his master of the way in which he had been duped by the Parsee. Complainant informed the police, and the accused was arrested on the 20th instant at Falkland Road. His Worship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT SAVANTWADY.

ON Saturday, the 18th instant, writes a correspondent, the annual prize-distribution ceremony at the Girls' School in Savantwady went off very successfully. The school house with the beautiful garden in front of it was most tastefully decorated with arches of evergreens and bunting and presented a pleasant and picturesque sight to the people. A few specimens of very excellent needlework done by the girls were placed on a table in front of the dais, on which were seated the principal guests of the evening, viz., Major and Mrs. Abud, H. H. Raje Bahadur Babasaheb, Sir Desai, Shrimant Raosaheb Bhonsle, and Shrimant Sirdar Ghatge. There were also present Dr. Dalgado, Chief Medical Officer, the Residency officials, all the principal officers of the State, and other gentlemen of the town. The principal guests were received and led to their seats by the members of the committee to which the authorities have entrusted the work of the management and supervision of the school. The proceedings began with the reading of the report by Rao Saheb P. V. Sabnis, the Inspector of Schools, who gave a short but interesting history of female education in the state, as also of the progress made by the school in the past year. Rao Saheb Sabnis told the audience that the first efforts to impart female education to girls in this state were made so far back as the year 1840, and that they took a permanent and practical shape when a regular school for girls was opened in the town in 1857. Under the fostering care of successive Political Superintendents, all of whom have evinced a deep interest in the cause of female education, the school has attained its present prosperous condition. The school has on its rolls 160 girls, of whom 105 are Hindus, 42 Mohamedans, and 13 Christians. These figures give a sure indication of the fact that the school is popular with all sections of the community. After the report was read the girls of the school sang sweet songs in Marathi and Hindustani to the accompaniment of the harmonium and a string band. Mrs. Abud, who has taken a lively interest in the school ever since she has been amongst us, kindly distributed the prizes to the successful pupils of the school. Major Abud, the Political Superintendent, made a short speech, during the course of which he said that he was very much pleased with the management of the school, and was very happy to see that the girls were being well educated in the school. He told the audience that the chief object of education was to make boys and girls obedient to their parents and superiors and kind to all with whom they had to come in contact. After the distribution of flowers, atta, and pan-sopari, the national anthem was sung by all the girls. The proceedings concluded with the giving of thanks by the Chief Judge, Mr. Gupte, on behalf of the School Committee, to Mrs. Abud for kindly taking the trouble to distribute the prizes to the successful girls, and to Major Abud, H. H. Baba Saheb, his cousin, the other gentlemen for gracing the occasion with their presence.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 7th and 8th Competitions were fired off on the morning of the 24th instant. From the fact that five 25's head the list at 200yds. and a 27 and two 26's at 300yds. it will be rightly judged that the shooting was exceptionally good. Lce Corpl. Otto's shoot was a remarkable one for the distance and position, and the next two scores, were almost exceptional. The full scores are:—

7TH COMPETITION.

	200 yds.
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	25a
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25b
Captain F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	25c
Vol J T Foy, G I P R Vols	25d
Gunner W J Harris, Royal Navy	25e
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	24f
Surg-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23
C P O, G Williams, Royal Navy	23
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	22
Vol V Gibbons, Bo V Rifles	22
Vol A Prentice, B B and C I R Vols	22
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, G I P R Vols	21
C P O, N Silvester, Royal Navy	21
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Corpl G Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Lce-Corpl H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	16

a Handicapped 2 points, b handicaped 6 points, c winner of 1st spoon, d handicapped 4 points, e winner of 2nd spoon, f winner of 3rd spoon.

8TH COMPETITION.

	300 yds.
Lce Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	27a
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	26b
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	26c
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	24
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	24
C P O, G Williams, Royal Navy	23
Gunner W J Harris, Royal Navy	23
Corpl G Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Vol A Prentice, B B and C I Ry Vols	20
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vol	20
C P O, N Silvester, Royal Navy	20
Vol V Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lce-Corpal H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	17

a Winner of 1st spoon, b handicapped 2 points winner of 2nd spoon, c handicapped 2 points winner of 3rd spoon.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL JAMESON, Commandant of the 7th Bengal Infantry, now officiating in command of the Presidency District, proceeds home shortly on 15 months' leave.

THE Government of India is pleased to decide that the Secretary to the Board of Examiners shall make two tours annually in March and October, to conduct examinations of military officers in Urdu in the higher standard and of civil and military candidates in Urdu by the High Proficiency in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. The tour examinations will be held at Lucknow on the second Monday and at Mian Mir on the third Monday in the month. The usual quarterly examinations will not be held in October at these stations. The nominal roll of candidates for the higher standards is required to reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, by the 20th September. Applications from candidates for the High Proficiency Examination must be forwarded three months before the date of examination stating whether the candidates desire to be examined at Calcutta, Lucknow, or Mian Mir. This examination will be held as heretofore in Calcutta, commencing the first Monday in January, April, May and October.

THE WORLI FIRE RELIEF FUND.

MR. M. C. MURZBAN begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following further contributions to the Worli Fire Relief Fund:—

	Rs. as.
From a Christmas Party at Mrs. M. Ostermayer..	53 4
Total	53 4
Amount previously acknowledged	1,143 0
Grand total	1,196 4

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

THE first forecast of the linseed crop of the Central Provinces—season 1897-98, is as under:—The season was on the whole favourable for linseed sowings, and some increase on the small area placed under the crop last year may confidently be expected, especially in Bhandara and Chattisgarh where linseed follows rice as a second crop. In the poorer lands germination is somewhat thin at places and some seedlings have dried off. But prospects are on the whole favourable except in Hoshangabad. The plants are now coming into flower in the south of the provinces and are at present quite free from rust.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

The first forecast of the wheat crop of the Central Provinces—season 1897-98, reads:—Sowings have been successfully carried out, and germination has been good in all districts except Hoshangabad, where the showers at the close of the monsoon were insufficient. The normal area devoted to wheat in the Central Provinces is four million acres. Last year less than half was sown. Some recovery may be expected this year, but not in all districts. Juar has been extensively sown on wheat lands and wheat seed has been very expensive. The area sown is estimated to be larger than that placed under the crop last year in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Seoni, Bhandara and Bilaspur, and smaller in Saugor, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Wardha and Hoshangabad. Present prospects are good except in Hoshangabad, but in parts of the Nagpur country the absence of usual dews is being felt.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

The final report on the cotton crop of the Central Provinces—season 1897, has been issued and is reproduced below:—This year in consequence of the famine, the patwaris were required to compile a special return of the sowings of the rain crops after field to field inspection. The areas now reported as placed under cotton this season should, therefore, be much more accurate than in past years when the final forecast was based on mere estimates. The area under cotton in 1896 reached the high figure of 718,183 acres, the growth of this crop having been stimulated by good prices and the excellence of the yield in 1895. This year a contraction was anticipated in view of the desire of the people to replenish at an early date their food stocks, and this expectation has been realized. The area under the crop according to the latest returns is 652,000 acres, which, in view of the average areas placed under cotton in the 5 and 10 years preceding 1896, may be accepted as a fairly normal acreage for these provinces. Since I submitted my last report on the 11th October, prospects have deteriorated to a certain extent in several districts. The rainfall of September was somewhat too heavy and continuous to suit cotton in the heavier soils of Nimar and the Katol tahsil of Nagpur, and some damage is reported from the showers of October to the opening bolls. I have recently traversed the latter tract, and although the crop is very fine at parts, it is an undoubted fact that the plants are stunted from water logging in the richer soils. From what I have seen of the northern portion of the Arvi tahsil of Wardha, where cotton is as a rule grown in lighter and better drained soils than is the case in Katol, I am disposed to consider the crop fully up to average. The anna estimates of Deputy Commissioners range (with the sole exception of Hoshangabad which reports a 12-anna crop) between 14 and 17 annas. As stated above the Wardha crop is in all probability a full average, and from the remarks of the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, endorsed on the Saugor district forecast, I am disposed to raise the Deputy Commissioner's estimates from 14 to 16 annas. The estimated yield of the year is 113,790 bales of 400 lbs., and the quality is good. But in view of the considerations stated in the previous paragraph, I hold that the yield throughout the provinces is not likely to be less than 120,000 bales of 400 lbs. The outturn is well in excess of that estimated for 1896 (*i. e.*, 86,950 bales) though the area under cotton has materially contracted this season. It may, I think, be safely accepted that we have at least an average crop this year as compared with 10 annas reported in 1896. Indeed the results obtained on the Nagpur Experimental Farm indicate that the crop is from 2 to 4 annas in excess of the normal. The yield of 1895 on 541,000 acres was returned at 106,000 bales. The crop of that year was a singularly good one, and the outturn was doubtless underestimated.

The exports during the period October 1st to September 30th in 1895-96 and 1896-97 amounted to 81,140 and 77,706 bales, respectively, the largest consignment in any previous year being 56,566 bales. The amount available for export this year should not fall short of 80,000 bales. Under these circumstances it is matter for regret that trade is now so dull and prices so unremunerative. There seems little or no outside demand for Indian cotton, and during the last few days the newspapers report shipments of American cotton to Bombay. The local mills will probably profit from the low prices, and it is understood that they intend to lay in large stocks. The exports from 1st October 1897 up to date are only 503 bales as compared with 160, 4,488 and 2,184 bales in the corresponding period of the three previous years. The comparative lateness of this year's crop may account in some measure for this falling off, but there are no indications at present that the export trade will approximate to the high standard reached in the two preceding years.

(Sd.) L. S. CAREY,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Central Provinces.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the secretary appointed under that act, during the week ending 18th December 1897:—

Sheodeo Singh Uberoi & Co., proprietors of the firm of "The Punjab Iron works," Sealkote city, for the "Uberoi" improved sugarcane mill.

Jagadishwar Ghatak, mechanic, of 42 Chetlah road, Alipore P. O., in the district of 24-Perganahs, for a *cheera*-making apparatus.

George Birtchnell Winter and Francis Joseph Stohwasser, merchants, of 39 Conduit street, London, for improvements in gaiters or coverings for the legs.

Eduardo Miguel de Monte, civil engineer, Allahabad, N. W. P., for readily detaching and reattaching the body or drum of a conservancy cart from, and to, a pair of wheels fixed to a frame; and for closing the mouth or opening of such a cart so as to render it practically airtight.

Hayden Cigarette Machine Company, manufacturers, of Richmond, in the state of Virginia, U. S.-A. for improvements in cigarette machines.

Tanjore Kadambur Amirtalinga Achari, goldsmith of No. 9 Gangan street, Washermanpetta, Madras for a machine to pound paddy and other grains, and for other purposes.

George Washington Lee, agent, of Royal Hotel, George street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales: Frank Elliott, plumber, of 201 Kent street, Sydney, as aforesaid; and George Tatham, engineer, of 50, Clarence street, Sydney, as aforesaid, for a process and apparatus for the manufacture of inflammable gas and composition to be used therein.

Ranulph Conrad de Roos Norman, planter, of the Suffolk estate, Nilgiris, for an improved pattern of cheroot box.

Henry Wicks, engineer, member of the firm of Burn & Co., Howrah, for a single rope or chain plant for use in excavating and discharging spoil at a desired point, called 'Wicks' improved single rope gantry and traveller with improved head gear for excavators.

William Loftus Carlton Crawford, coffee planter, of Ossoor estate, Hassan district, in the province of Mysore, for an improvement in the construction of flower pots for the purpose of facilitating bedding, grafting and other operations in connection with plants and flowers, specially applicable to the cultivation of the coffee plant.

Alexander Ogden, contractor, of No. 12 Temple court, King street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for an improved pneumatic tyre for cycles and like vehicles.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

George Henry Grundy, photo-engraver and collotype printer, of 27 Duffield road, Derby, and George Arthur Lingard, collotype printer, of mount Pleasant, Old Normanton, near Derby, for an improved method or means of photo-collographic printing on ceramic, metalic, or other hard surfaces. (Specification filed 25 November 1897.)

Solomon Meyers, manager, David mills, of Carrol road, Parel, Bombay, for combination storm proof and perfect ventilating windows for cotton spinning and textile mills. (Specification filed 13 December 1897.)

William Charles Kipling, manager, of Great Cornard, Sudbury, Suffolk and Edward Arnold, sub-manager, of Sudbury, as aforesaid, for improvements in and relating to waterproofing silk, cotton, wool, and other fibrous substances, and fabrics made therefrom. (Specification filed 14 December 1897.)

The undermentioned design has been registered:—

G. P. and J. Baker, export merchants, Warwick square, Newgate Street, London, for a pattern for carpets, rugs, etc.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V. of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Stephen Alley and John Alexander MacLellan's invention for improvements in, and connected with, apparatus for making moulds for casting. (From 2 January 1898 to 2 January 1899.)

Thomas Witter's invention for improvements in automatic fire-extinguishing sprinklers. (From 2 January 1898 to 2 January 1899.)

James Frederick Hodgett's invention for improvements in the construction of the hulls of iron clads or other vessels. (From 23 December 1897 to 23 December 1898.)

The Pneumatic Tyre and Booth's Cycle Agency's invention for improvements in rubber tyres and metal rims or felloes of wheels for cycles and other light vehicles. (From 21 February 1898 to 21 February 1899.)

Amyas Morse's invention for securing the safe working of facing points and signals, to be called "Morse's point and signal locking bar". (From 5 June 1898 to 5 June 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited. The exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

Sarbeswar Talapatra's invention for a glazed coating for earthen ink pots. (Specification filed 18 September 1893.)

J. D. Jones' invention for an improved composition for the convering of boilers and other surfaces. (Specification filed 18th September 1893).

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH OF DECEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicu standard, reduced to the same temperature M ° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actaral amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A. M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·185	Calm	..	66·6	44·2	36	...	1·23	+0·78
Sirsa	30·180	NNE	2	74·2	41·7	70	...	0·01	−0·30
Delhi	30·152	WNW	2	71·2	47·0	69	...	...	−0·34
Agra	30·148	NW	2	74·5	47·9	79	...	..	−0·21
Cawnpore	30·143	Calm	1	74·7	48·5	78	...	..	...
Allahabad	30·120	NNW	2	75·2	46·9	91	...	..	−0·48
Jhansi	30·169	Calm	1	75·5	49·7	58	..	...	−0·15
Jacobabad	30·124	N	3	75·7	52·0	74	..	0·36	+0·11
Karachi	30·104	ENE	5	81·9	51·3	70	...	...	−0·24
Jeypore	30·198	Calm	2	70·5	45·7	71	...	..	−0·32
Ajmere	30·220	Calm	1	74·4	41·9	79	...	..	−0·23
Deesa	30·106	E	7	83·1	50·6	49	...	...	−0·20
Ahmedabad	30·087	ENE	3	83·6	56·7	41	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·102	Calm	5	80·5	55·0	39	...	...	−0·09
Rajkot	30·077	Calm	4	81·4	51·5	43	...	...	−0·40
Ghadechi	30·052	W	4	82·5	49·2	46	...	...	...
Veraval	30·023	NNE	7	81·3	60·3	40	...	...	..
Neemuch	30·179	NE	5	76·3	45·4	42	...	...	−0·42
Indore	30·151	Calm	...	79·8	47·6	63	...	...	−0·68
Saugor	30·164	ENE	3	77·2	52·6	65	...	...	−1·20
Jubbulpore	30·148	Calm	1	78·9	46·9	78	...	...	−0·96
Hoshangabad	30·150	NE	2	78·7	47·8	76	...	...	−1·22
Khandwa	30·138	N	2	83·7	48·6	59	...	..	−0·86
Raipur	30·102	Calm	3	80·7	54·3	77	...	...	−0·86
Nagpur	30·096	Calm	4	82·8	55·7	60	...	...	−1·52
Amraoti	30·104	ENE	3	86·6	59·8	52	—	0·07	−1·24
Akola	30·119	NE	3	84·5	48·1	57	...	...	−1·86
Surat	30·038	E	2	89·1	55·0	56	...	...	−0·18
Malegaon	30·108	WNW	3	84·9	49·5	51	...	...	−0·98
Bombay	30·017	ENE	8	82·4	66·5	74	..	..	−0·74
Poona	30·107	Calm	5	86·0	49·5	57	..	..	−1·57
Ahmednagar	30·088	NNW	4	83·2	50·9	53	...	...	—
Aurangabad	30·099	Calm	4	84·8	54·2	52	...	—	...
Sholapur	30·067	NE	7	87·2	61·1	40	...	—	−1·73
Ratnagiri	29·894	E	5	90·0	64·4	44	...	—	−0·56
Belgaum	30·025	ESE	8	85·2	50·9	46	..	—	−2·26
Goa	29·991	E	7	87·0	68·3	67	..	..	...
Karwar	29·952	NNE	4	88·6	63·6	58	...	—	−2·72
Mangalore	29·955	ESE	3	85·5	60·9	76	..	...	−3·50
Calicut	29·946	E	8	86·8	76·0	81	—	2·10	−4·24
Cochin	29·932	Calm	M	90·8	74·6	85	...	3·53	−5·01
Bangalore	30·004	ESE	6	87·8	58·9	70	...	0·50	−3·61
Secunderabad	30·024	NE	4	84·2	59.6	62	..	—	−2·02
Masulipatam	29·962	N	3	87·6	67·1	70	...	...	−8·10
Bellary	30·004	Calm	2	88·2	63·7	40	...	0·15	−2·12
Cuddapah	29·989	SE	L	93·1	64·4	63	...	1·95	−3·91
Madras	29·972	NW	5	86·8	67·5	88	...	8·60	−9·73
Coimbatore	29·991	E	4	89·9	71·1	86	...	2·95	−1·91
Trichinopoly	29·971	C	5	90·5	69·9	82	...	2·42	−5·47
Negapatam	29·955	NW	9	82·9	71·3	87	...	9·04	−19·12
Colombo	29·941	SE	6	89·0	73·0	82	..	20·54	+0·85
Aden	30·037	W	5	81·3	73·9	80	...	0·12	−0·51

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jeypore, Bhuj and Saugor, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and the minimum in large to very large excess at Jacobabad and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cuddapah and the lowest 42° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy at Lahore, Delhi, Jacobabad and Jeypore. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is fine and clear in the Madras Presidency and there are no prospects of rain. The only feature of importance in the weather is the continuation of steep gradients over land and the prevalence of fresh to strong north-east monsoon in the Arabian Sea since the 5th of December.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DEC. 29.

Wednesday:—The barometer has risen briskly over Baluchistan and West Punjab as well as over Orissa and Ganjam, but elsewhere the changes are slight. Pressure remains highest in North-West India and lowest in the Bay area. The barometer is moderately to largely above normal over North-West India and moderately to considerably below over the Bay so that pressure differences are greater than usual. Winds are between north-west and north-east around the Bay coasts, north easterly to easterly over the Central parts of the country and west of the Peninsula and variable with calms over northern and North-Western India. The force is locally fresh in Diamond Island, Gopalpur and Murree. Mean temperature has fallen in Burma, been steady in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Madras and risen in other provinces. Mean temparature is low in Rajputana, Central India and Bombay, and high in other parts of the Country. The excess is more than eight degrees in Jacobabad, nine degrees in Vizagapatam and seven degrees in Calcutta. Light snow is falling in Kashmir and showers of rain are reported in Bhamo, Peshawar, Murree, Cherat and Chaman. Elsewhere the weather is fine.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th December, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. F. ... inches 29·951
Temperature of the Air ... degrees 74·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... 67·3
Dew Point ... 63·9
Relative humidity of Air ... 0·710
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ... 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees 82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m) ... 66·0
General Directions of wind*..NNE, ENE, WNW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles 195
* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—DEC. 28.

10 p.m. ... 72·2

WEDNESDAY.—DEC. 29.

6 a.m. ... 68·6
10 a.m. ... 73·8
2 p.m. ... 81·7
4 p.m. ... 80·2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd December, as compared with the Statement of 18th December, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 18. Rs.	Dec. 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	68,82,030	67,10,005
Do. do. at Branches	18,19,855	17,66,902
Other Deposits	2,65,73,453	2,29,08,211
Post Bills	6,892	6,392
Credits, undrawn	15,44,699	15,16,563
Rs...	5,33,26,929	4,94,08,573
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,45,92,912	1,44,22,513
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	37,25,137	44,18,580
Loans do. do. do.	88,88,513	1,02,28,770
Bills Discounted and purchased	89,30,721	92,28,497
Dead Stock	4,15,326	4,15,326
Stamps and Stationery	26,358	21,427
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,02,269	2,11,478
Cash	1,28,29,915	87,39,175
Rs..	5,33,26,929	4,94,08,573

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY! BEAUTY CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMILLIA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,095 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Bombay-Japan Line s s Hiroshima Maru, 2,031 tons, Captain N Ohno, will sail to-day for China and Japan with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Juba, 134 tons, Captain W Wilson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Mombassa, (15th December), with a general cargo and 26 deck passengers.

THE s s Amaranth, 1,705 tons, Captain J W Davis, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Glasgow (13th November) via Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 28 instant from Karachi (25th December) via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain the Hon'ble R E W Mostyer, and 201 deck.

THE s s Neptune, 2,178 tons, Captain James Walters, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Newport, (25th November) brought a cargo of 4,107 tons of coal and Miss Edmunds, Mr Aljir and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs K Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T J Grier, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Helling, Mr J M Filgate, Mr Darashaw Ruttonjee, His Highness the Aga Khan and four others, Mr Abdoola bin Ahmed, Mr Saleh Habisher, Mrs M Malcolm and 2 children, Mr Cassum Callan and two others, three Arab ladies, Mr Alaw Ottmon, Mr Nassan Abdoola, Mr Narayen Damodher, Mr Madhaw Yankatesh, and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, Dec 25.
	Juba s	Wilson	Mombassa, Dec 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Nowshera s	Stone	Calcutta.
	Byculla s	Sheldrick	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Hiroshima Maru, Ohno for Japan, &c.
" Simla, Grier for Persian Gulf.

The steamer Nevasa, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	December				
6	Brisk H M's..	Rich	Somali coast.		
8	B Glamis	Bridger	D'Jibouti	16	Calcutta
9	Carthage	Lendon	Bombay	20	Bombay
12	Canara	Stabb	Bombay	14	Zanzibar
13	Babalan	Anema	Sea		
	Singapore	Pizzerello	Genoa		Bombay
	St Ninian	Haynes	China		New York
	Sundearath	Asthuassen	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Oriental	Moule	London	13	Bombay
14	Imperator	Nicolich	Trieste	14	Bombay
	Goa	Plommer	Zanzibar	15	Bombay
	Soembing	Boer	Rotterdam	14	Batavia
	Amber C S	Gifford	Sea	17	Perim, &c.
	Naseri	Raffin	Bombay	18	Bombay
	Adriatico	Chiocca	Mussowa	15	Mussowa
	Tamba Maru	Barnes	Antwerp	17	Japan
15	Goorkha	Robinson	Calcutta	15	London
	Maria Teresa	Morovich	Trieste		Bombay
	Yaroslavl	Shadlovsky	Vladivostok		Odessa
	India	Worcester	Bombay		London
	Isla de Mindanao	Roldos	Liverpool	16	Manilla
16	C Chisholm	Dall	Vizagapatum		London
	Africa	Merlo	Benadir	17	Mussowa
17	D Balduino	Canepa	Bombay	18	Genoa
	Monmouthshire	Evans	Saigon		Bordeaux
	Woodcock	Ogindinssen	Somali coast		Mussowa
	San Ignatio de Loyola	Fernandez	Manilla		Barcelona
18	Kanzler	Elson	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	S Herkhud	Roberts	Perim		
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida	19	Hodeida

Aden, December 19.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.

Hope, 2nd Lt, Ms, 1st Dorset Regt, on medical certificate, from Tirah Ex Force
Forbes, Capt, Punjab, R Irish, on duty, from Rawalpindi

DECEMBER 26.

Grant, Major, Bo, D A A G M, from inspection duty, from Aden.

DECEMBER 27.

Grant, Surg-Capt, Punjab, I M S, on plague duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 28.

Barker, 2nd Lt, Punjab, The Buffs, on leave, from Nowshera.
Grant, Capt, Punjab, 4th Gurkhas, on medical certificate, from Rawalpindi.
Pinch, Surg-Lt, Punjab, I M S, on leave, from Nowshera.
Brooke, Capt, Punjab, 7th Hussars, on duty, from Peshawar.
Weston, Surg-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Deesa.
Rodick, Lt-Col, Bo, R Fus, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 25.

McCartie, Surg Major, Bo, I M S, on furlough to England.
Pigott, Lt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, on duty, from Quetta.
Sterling, 2nd Lt, Bo R A, to join to Hyderabad.
Porter, Surg Major Bo A M S, on duty, to Mhow.
McWhinnie, Capt, Bo R I Rifles, to join, to Poona.

DECEMBER 27.

Saunders, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, to join, to Quetta.
Hughes, Surg-Col, Bo, A M S, to join, to Quetta.

DECEMBER 28.

Hervey, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, to join, to Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—10 drums chemicals, H M Mehta and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon s—3 cases cycles, J A Kirkbride and Co.
Oriental s—14 cases oilmanstores, Eduljee and Brothers; 337 cases earthenware, S Baboojee and Sons; 4 cases bacon, 4 cases ham, and 8 cases provision, etc., W B Green and Co; 9 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co.
Caledonia s—1 case sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clydesdale s—20 cases port wine, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Drummond s—5 cases whisky, Noel and Richards.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—25 cases brandy, D B Lam and Co; 320 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardasir and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gaekwar s—280 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co; 1007½ cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 85 bales wool, Jadowjee Curra; 150 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co; 150 bales cotton fly, Tokersee Shamjee; 319 bales cotton waste, and 48 bales twist waste, Owen and Okell; 26 bales wool, and 12 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 21 bales wool and 27 bales goat hair, M Shapoorjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—19 bales hides, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 12 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 245 cwt olibanum, A Chagla and Co; 20 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, 2 cases leather cuttings, M Mackenzie and Co; 1007½ cwt myrabollams, K Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Charterhouse s—105 bales cotton fly, N Futehally and Co; 450 bales hemp, John L Kirsten and Co; 2,001 cwt castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 3,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,004 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Courtfield s—10,002 cwt linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 999 cwt myrabollams, Sulleman Esmail and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2001 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,502 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 25 tons old iron, H Mowjee.
Murex s—15 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Murex s—3,738 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Gaekwar s—2,008 cwt linseed and 3,299 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 2 pots rosa oil, Eugene Mieffre.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2 bales woollen carpets, and 35 lbs tea, The Austrian Lloyds S N and Co; 464 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.
Maria Teresa s—200 tons old iron, C Boggiano.

FOR FIUME.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Teresa s—400 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Imperator s—51 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—3,934 cwt raisins, Quan Lun Kooo.
Bormida s—175 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 151 bales twist, and 130 cwt opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 35 cwt sharkfins, N Meanee; 35 cwts wheat flour, A Allarakhia and Co; 109 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co; 125 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—125 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 31 bales twist, The Khataw Makanjee S and W Co.
Ganges s—500 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 100 tons old iron, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Hydaspes s—1,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, FURNITURE specially designed for this purpose. Estimates supplied on application to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per Bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road.

XMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—A Choice Collection of INDIAN JEWELLERY, Silver-ware, Sandalwood and Ivory Boxes for Presentation, Moderate prices. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Humum Street, Fort.

XMAS! XMAS!! XMAS!!! PRESENTS!—18 ct. GOLD NECKLACES with pendants set with rubies and pearls, from Rs. 32 to Rs. 5[illegible].—[illegible] NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed to Xmas Tree Holders or large purchasers, to CLEAR our STOCK of Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE executed in RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. By Royal Warrant, Photographers to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. A visit earnestly solicited. Hydraulic Lift available for visitors.

TOMSON'S ANTI-MALARIAL MIXTURE is strongly recommended as a Preventive and Curative of the Plague and Influenza fevers now prevalent in India, per bottle Re. 1-4.—TOMSON and Co., Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Bona-Fide Sale of Mr. H. GAWTHORN'S Furniture, Soundy's Piano, etc., at Marble Hall, Middle Colaba, to be SOLD on 31st inst.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. E. R. SMITH'S Furniture, Square Piano by Harold, etc., at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

WANTED, urgently, an experienced first class Engineer, liberal salary according to qualification. Apply to "B. B.," care of this office, with copies of testimonials.

PRIMUS STOVES.—Wonderfully inexpensive. Burns Kerosine Oil without Wick. 1-3 pint an hour. Emits no Smoke, Smell, nor Soot. Travellers will find it a perfect boon. Price list on application to D. D. POSTWALLA & Co., 37, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, Sole Agents for India.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week.—Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 5-1 per case.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First Class European HOTEL, occupying the highest position, Commanding extensive views. Nearest to Neral Station, Gymkhana, and fashionable resorts.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality on the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

FOLDING or TRAVELLING HARMONIUMS, complete in case, with 5 stops, in solid walnut covered case; compass 3 octaves. This Instrument shuts in a box. Rs. 140 to Rs. 150.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH LADY desires ENGAGEMENT as Governess or Companion, no objection to Up-Country.—"M. W.," care of this office.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 [illegible] Subscribers in Bombay or the Mofussil, postage extra.

A SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE is a life-long remembrance as a Christmas Present or a New Year's Gift. It never gets out of order. Duplicate parts, &c., always in Stock. The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality. "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c. &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY [illegible]E.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription. Rs 12 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

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XMAS PRESENTS.—We request the public to inspect our large and choice Collection of INDIAN ART WARES, Jewellery and Silver Ware, just suitable for Presentation.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing Stationery. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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BOMBAY.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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One new English built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision. Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 29.

BUSINESS was resumed on the London Stock Exchange yesterday and Reuter's financial telegram of last evening quotes Consols 1-16d., lower than the closing price before the late holidays at 112 11-16; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged, at 117. There was an advance of 3-4 per cent. in 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £62 1-2. About £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced by 1-8th per cent., say to 2 3-4 per cent.; that on short London Bills remaining at 3 per cent. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-8d., to 26 5-8d., per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-4 cent. cheaper, at 56 3-4 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4 84 1-4 dollars. The Exchange Banks buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. lower, at 103 *ex coupon*; Paris Exchange on London being unchanged at fcs. 25 23 1-2.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 35s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet; and Linseed at 36½s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal December-January shipment, to the same ports, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market re-opened yesterday, and closed easier, Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 3 7-32d. per lb., but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations having been 3 9-64d. for December-January deliveries, and 3 11-64d. for April-May. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The Imports were 27,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday 5 15-16 cents. per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, but Futures for March were 3 points lower, and for June 4 points down, at 5·79 cents, and 5·93 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for 3 days) were 157,000 bales; and the arrivals at the Ports for the three seasons now compare as follows:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Saturay, Monday and Tuesday's Receipts	157,000	98,000	116,000
Since 1st September	5,357,000	4,793,000	3,447,000

The figures being now to hand through Reuter we are able to give below our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton. The total quantity of Cotton in sight at New York on Friday was 6,860,000 bales, compared with 6,410,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	359,000	328,000	221,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	111,000	131,000	38,000
" Continent	153,000	51,000	74,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,203,000	4,491,000	3,331,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,051,000	1,765,000	951,000
" " to Continent do.	2,391,000	1,608,000	914,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,130,000	1,320,000	1,095,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	4,430,000	4,234,240	4,196,810
" " Surats	43,000	136,770	174,830

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	770,000	911,537	1,058,820
" London	5,000	9,000	5,000
American Afloat	400,000	386,000	229,000
East Indian	4,000	7,000	8,000
Total	1,179,000	1,313,530	1,300,820
Price of Middling-Americans	3 7-32d.	4 1-32d.	4 1-32.
" Good Dhollera	2 23-32d.	3 15-32d.	3 13-16d.
Difference	1-2d.	9-16d.	11-16d.

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day, at yesterday's rates; but only a small business has been reported summing up 1,350 bales. Of these, Exporters took only 500 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 138 to 145 1-2 according to quality; the balance credited to the Mills consisting of Bengal, at Rs. 142 1-2; and Oomra descriptions at previous prices.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—We have heard of no business of importance passing in these markets, which are very quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,751 bales.
Wheat	655 cwts.
Linseed	2,868 "
Gingelly Seed	3,074 "
Castorseed	1,253 "
Rice	10,890 "

FREIGHTS are steady and ready business has been done at 19s. 6d. for Seed and 20s. per ton for Cotton. For January-February shipment holders of tonnage are asking 19s.; and for March-April-May shipment, 18s. 6d., per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, nominally, at 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits; but Banks were reluctant buyers of ready Paper or resales, which again came out during the day, and were reported to have been made as high as 1s. 4d. Bank Wire Transfer meantime reached 1s. 3 15-16d., business having been reported thereat. The supply of Merchants' Paper has not been large; but we hear that 3 months' sight Bills were placed as high as 1s. 4 1-8d. for ready delivery; forward quotations being more or less nominal, and rates closing, pending the receipt of news of allotments as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs	do.	1·082	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Steady in tone to-day rates were quoted at 95 5-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents. and 95 3-4 for the January Settlement, with 90, nominal, for 3 per Cents.

SHARES continue neglected, with but two changes reported in prices, viz., an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit Mill, and a decline of Rs. 2 1-2 in Bank of Bombay, the latter being quoted at Rs. 1,320.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 11-16
3 percent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62½
Bar Silver	26 5-8

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here on the 25th, afternoon.

SUEZ, DEC. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The M. M. steamer Melbourne, which left Bombay on Friday last, arrived at Aden on Wednesday, the 29th, at 8 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Teneriffe Saint Louis Senegal interrupted.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Transvaal lines working with heavy delay.

Cable Sitia Rhodes interrupted.

Cable Cochin China Annam interrupted.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
BART., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Now appearing in the Columns of the
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes; The Disturbing Element.—APPEARS THIS WEEK.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer.
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JAMES—December 19, at Craig's Court, Simla, the wife of Staniake James, M. R. C. S. Eng., L. R. C. P. Lond., of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—December 20, at Lucknow, the wife of C. A. Williams, of a son (still-born).

MARRIAGE.

MOSES—OWEN—December 23, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. A. G. Luckman, Paul Carapiet Moses, to Helen Marion Owen, eldest daughter of the late J. C. Owen, Chief Interpreter and Translator, High Court.

DEATHS.

COCHRAN—December 21, at The Grange, Bangalore, Robert Lyle Cochran, of Bishop Cotton Schools, aged 39 years.

TOWYS—December 11, at Nowshera, of meningitis, J. L. Towys, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, aged 27 years.

UPSHON—December 23, at Salem, Louisa Salome, wife of H. E. Upshon, aged 41 years.

WALFORD—December 18, at Lucknow, Mary Ella, dearly loved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Walford, R. A., and youngest daughter of the late Captain Robson, of Altwood, Berks, aged 30 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1897.

FOR a year and more we have treated the plague microbe as an irreconcilable enemy which it is our business to fight and destroy lest we should be destroyed. An article in the *Humanitarian* by Mr. Auberon Herbert shows that this view is quite mistaken. We have unconsciously resembled the Dutch trooper who levelled his pistol at William III. and laid himself open to the reproach that he did not know a friend from an enemy. Had we been as well-informed as Mr. Herbert, we should at once have recognized in the microbe a sincere friend come to advise us that many of our surroundings were highly unsatisfactory, and that it behoved us to put them at once to rights on pain of finding our general health permanently lowered and the situation past remedy. Had we been wise we should have perceived that plague, like all other infectious disease, is the result of some precedent evil and that it is remedial in its nature; "unless the germ finds its feeding ground richly manured and deprived of its normal healthy defences, it does not develop disease or it develops it ineffectually. The preparation for disease is a more important factor than the disease itself. The germ comes in to precipitate the catastrophe, but the evil and the danger exist before the germ appears, and whether the germ appears or not they are bound in some form to work out their own mischief." We are bidden to look upon the presence of infectious disease—and plague is of course included—as a safeguard to the general health. In a word, plague so far from being an unfriendly visitor, is a blessing in disguise. It has taught us that it is not the height of wisdom to have two-thirds of the city unsewered twenty years after a plan for draining the whole of it had been approved. The same benefactor pointed out to Lord Sandhurst and his colleagues the advisability of taking prompt and energetic measures to make a clean sweep of the fearful slums visited by his Excellency in March 1896. Plague is the most eloquent, the most persuasive of sanitarians. The population of Bombay in the early months of the visitation seemed instinctively to realise that the plague meant them no harm. They were so impressed with that idea, that when great numbers were carried off by a sudden and mysterious death, they came to the conclusion that it was entirely the work of the doctors and the Municipal authorities.

Mr. Snow, in his admirably frank and luminous Report, shows that every kind of measure known to science was tried in Bombay at one time or another, and modified under the teaching of experience. He also shows how every measure of sanitation encountered a degree of resistance and aroused a more active hatred and distrust than the plague itself. Street tumults were frequent; the hospital was twice attacked by riotous mobs; crowds constantly collected round the ambulance vans, which were stoned and damaged, and the officers of the Health Department were often in danger of their lives. It was evident that the migration of infected rats was carrying the disease all over the town; but "all attempts to capture the rats were fiercely opposed, and picking up a few sick pigeons almost produced a riot." The real sources of danger were disregarded while attention was directed by self-confident ignorance to imaginary perils. "The people would not believe that the hopeless condition of their own dark, damp, filthy overcrowded houses was their real danger; they raved about the sewers and became frenzied if a scavenger was remiss; but though experience over and over again illustrated, and Mr. Hankin's experiments proved, the vital importance of cleanliness, light, and free ventilation, every form of obstruction was resorted to when the Municipality attempted to deal with their dwellings. The tenants refused to do anything, maintaining it was the duty of the landlords. The landlords were not to be found, and when the Municipal authorities were put on to do the necessary work, they had often to carry it out in the face of hostile and sometimes violent crowds, and almost invariably in the teeth of sullen, if passive, opposition. . . . The Municipal files bear witness to the hopeless inability of the people to appreciate the value of sanitation, and throughout the Executive was subjected to a perfect storm of threats, abuse, and protests from persons who deemed themselves aggrieved by the measures adopted to protect them." It was a common expression at the time, "Why not let us die of the plague, instead of interfering with our customs?" As we have said, the population seemed instinctively to hold with Mr. Auberon Herbert that infectious disease, even in its worst form, is "a safeguard to the general health," and that if the germ of it were stamped out, "the physical health of the race would be lowered, not raised." If that were really their view, the great majority, and with them a considerable number of their natural leaders, and their self-constituted guides, had the courage of their convictions. They resisted every effort to deliver them from the pest. They had nothing but execration and brickbats for those who dared to lay hands on even a rat under the benignant influence of the plague, sent by a kindly goddess for the eventual welfare of the City. Who shall say that they were not in the main right? Minerva, Protectress of the City of the Violet Crown, was the "Untender-Hearted." Had the plague been "stamped out" in a few weeks before the necessary lesson had been learnt in the bitter school of experience, there would be little chance of a Bill being introduced into the Legislative Council next month to provide machinery to clear away the slums and rehouse the working population in sanitary buildings, open up the native town to the health-giving sea-breezes, and lowering the fetid sub-soil water that has been poisoning the inhabitants for years past.

Civilization has not disdained an occasional lift on a powder-cart, and there is no reason why sanitation should refuse the friendly offices of plague when all else fails to rouse an apathetic public to effective action. The last twelve months have added considerably to the knowledge possessed by the scientific world of the relative value of different kinds of disinfectants, as well as the less costly agency of the rays of the sun and the oxygen of the circumambient air. As the months wore on confidence in disinfectants perceptibly waned, while more and more reliance was placed on the opening up of houses, total or partial unroofing, and the removal of obstructions to free perflation. An hour's exposure to the sun makes an end of the microbe, and if to this be added abundance of fresh air constantly renewed, the delicate organism perishes in some fifteen minutes. Disinfectants of course have their uses; they are very valuable up to a certain point. But they do not of themselves suffice to stamp out plague, and they cannot be relied upon to keep it away from a given street or building. Mr. Snow adduced the absolute immunity of the three hundred lepers in the asylum at Matunga when plague was raging within a hundred yards of the premises, as evidence of the efficacy of free ventilation and sunlight. The lepers inhabited wide, airy, detached premises, to which fact the Commissioner not unreasonably attributes their immunity from the prevailing epidemic. He adds that this view is in accordance with the results obtained from experience at the time as to the efficiacy of the various measures adopted to combat the plague. While attaching due weight to this view, it may, without presumption, be questioned whether it would be absolutely absurd to assume that leprosy gives immunity from plague. Another contagious disease is generally considered by medical men to confer such immunity, and why not leprosy? The point might easily be decided by experiment, not necessarily on leprous patients, but on the microbe in the laboratory. Amongst the acquired results of the visitation is the discovery that the bacillus of plague is perhaps the most delicate and fastidious of all the vegetable parasites that affect—for their ultimate good—men and certain of the lower animals. No one now writes distraught letters to the papers, subscribed "Grant Road, Sewered," for it has become a matter of common knowledge that the plague bacillus would no more live in a sewer than asparagus or parsnip. The theory that plague is a filth disease has gone by the board. As confidence is a plant of slow growth in aged bosoms, so is plague of very slow growth indeed where its special pabulum does not exist. This does not exist in sewers or in filth generally. It is no more a filth disease than rabies or gout. The Black Death, the most formidable invasion of plague ever recorded, made its first appearance in the King's Palace and found its first victim in a royal princess. It is no respecter of persons. On the other hand, the plague in coming to Bombay brought with it its own antidote. It yielded its secret to Dr. W. M. Haffkine, who has found a prophylactic which reduces almost to nil the fear of infection, and greatly increases the prospect of recovery when attacked. A remarkable benefactor, indeed, improving the sanitation of every civilized city that it visits, and at the same time providing, out of the very poision it exudes, a protective lymph that robs it of half its terrors.

* * *

WHATEVER may be the case in regard to the Conference of Indians in England over which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji presided on Monday, neither the speeches or the resolutions at the National Congress strike the impartial observer as "violent," though some of the resolutions were undoubtedly chimerical and impracticable. The first place in the list of resolutions brought before the Congress was rightly assigned to the Frontier Question. There are many students of contemporary politics, both in India and at Home, who, whatever their opinions may be as to the Congress view of things in general, will find no difficulty whatever in concurring in the motion proposed by Mr. D. E. Wacha, that the present Frontier policy is injurious to the interests of India and embarassing to her finances. The prayer that the forward policy may be reversed receives additional emphasis from the lamentable blunders, both from the political and the military point of view, that have marked the progress of the campaign that has cost us so much in blood and treasure. As Mr. Wacha observed, the concurrent calamities of Plague and Famine have served to arouse public feeling on this question to a very exceptional extent, and this will aid in the obtainment of the act of justice demanded in the second resolution—the contribution of a large portion of the cost of the war by the British exchequer. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has admitted the reasonableness of such a demand, and it may be expected that when Parliament reassembles it will be asked to sanction the payment of a substantial contribution. While the loss of financial independence in India is to be regretted the demand upon John Bull for a part of the money squandered on our borders during the last six months will tend to further awaken public opinion against the constant extension of our responsibilities in the inaccessible mountain wilds which, left in the hands of the tribesmen, form the best defence of our Frontier. The next resolution carried at Amraoti will have far fewer sympathisers outside the ranks of the Congress. It is a large order or rather a series of large orders, suggested by the terms of reference to the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. In the first place it proposes that the non-official members of the Viceroy's Council should be made more directly representative of the Indian peoples, and have a right to move amendments and divide the Council upon the Budget proposals of Government. The enlargement of the Legislative Councils and the introduction of the elective element is not yet five years old, and it cannot be said that the advancement of the people in the meantime has been so marked as to justify further concessions. If anyone acquainted with popular elections in the West desires to ascertain how far it might be desirable for the representation of the Indian peoples in the Legislatures to be of a more direct character, he may have an object lesson in Bombay during the ensuing Municipal elections. With their corruption, personation, and unintelligent voting, these elections are admitted on all hands to be sorry examples of a popular municipal franchise.

The second proposal embodied in the resolution urges "that a sufficient number of representative Indians of position and experience be nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the elected members of the Viceroy's and the Local Legislative Councils." Apart altogether from the question whether the Secretary of State should have Indian advisers on his Council, it may be pointed out that the change suggested would entirely alter the principles underlying the constitution of the board which meets weekly at the India office. The Secretary of State summons to his Council such advisers as he thinks well, and neither the Home Government or the Viceroy's Council interfere in the choice. From the prerogative of the Secretary of State to choose his own councillors to the election of a proportion of them by an Indian constituency would be a very radical change for which no just case has been made out. The proposal that a Select Committee of the House of Commons should each year enquire into and report upon the financial condition of India, if carried out would be calculated to lead to an interference in the responsible administration of the Empire that would often be harmful and ill-advised. The details of Indian administration cannot be satisfactorily settled in a Committee room in the House of Commons by M.P.'s many of whom have never set foot in the country, or at best have only paid it a flying visit. After this came the omnibus resolution affirming no less than seventeen propositions passed in previous years which was carried without any speeches being allowed. This looks rather like voting to order, and the question presents itself whether the seventeen questions touched upon all stand in the same position as they did ten or twelve years ago when most of the parent resolutions were evolved. To quote one instance, the proposal to abolish the Secretary of State's Council (which is a permanent passenger in the omnibus) is altogether inconsistent with the resolution passed a few minutes earlier to make the constitution of the Council partly elective. The business brought forward after the omnibus with its seventeen occupants had been hurried off the stage included a resolution moved by Mr. John Adam, of Madras, protesting against periodical settlements. The best answer to the allegation that it is unjust for Government once in thirty years to revise its relations with the occupants of the soil is that when railways are constructed and other means of communication are improved and new markets are thus opened out for the sale of produce at the cost of the State, Government has every right to share in the increased prosperity the cultivators thereby secure. The Congress while desiring to keep the chief source of Government revenue at a fixed unalterable sum, in spite of the increased resources of agriculture and the development of means of distribution, found no difficulty in passing shortly afterwards a resolution in favour of adding greatly to the cost of administration by separating the judicial and executive functions of public officers.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has done well to raise the question of the intentions of the Government of India in the matter of the Currency. It is believed that an exceedingly important pronouncement may soon be made by the Government in reply. The fact is that the commercial community have all along failed to share the confidence so strongly expressed by the Government of India in their recent despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the probable course of Exchange. Sir James Westland, it will be remembered, in effect, said that the experiment started when the mints were closed four years ago was now approaching a successful issue through exchange approximating to the 1s. 4d. limit, where he evidently expected it was going to remain. It is true that no hint was given that any further measures were, in contemplation for assisting in the attainment of this desirable consummation, but the outlook seemed so unpromising at the time, and exchange has since fluctuated so far below 1s. 4d., that the idea has grown that such confidence could only have been based upon the knowledge that something more than the operation of the forces already at work was in contemplation. With the finances of the Government of India in their present condition of depletion, the supposition that India will go into the market to buy gold with a view to starting a gold currency in this manner may seem to be far fetched, but the evils of a continuance of the present state of uncertainty are so great that there is undoubtedly a belief in some quarters that this would be the right course to take. But it is to be remembered that this would mean the borrowing of five million sterling at the very least, and that too at a moment when large borrowings in London must very shortly be made, in any case, to finance the Secretary of State. In a matter of this kind, however, it is undesirable that there should be any uncertainty, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have done wisely to take steps to obtain a definite statement.

THE s. s. Caledonia, with the Homeward Mails of the 25th instant, left Aden at 2-30 p.m., yesterday.

SINCE the refusal of the Government of India to accept the proposals of the Wolcott Mission a meeting of leading representatives of the Eastern trade has been held in London to consider the situation. About twenty persons were present. After discussion it was decided to communicate with the Chancellor of the Exchequer asking if he would be willing to agree to the reopening of the Indian Mints on the basis of a ratio of 1s. 4d. to the rupee. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's reply was, it is understood, to the effect that the matter is one which concerns the India Office more than the department over which he presides.

IT has been decided that the administration of Salt Revenue in Orissa shall be handed over by the Madras Separate Revenue Department to the Bengal Government from the 1st proximo.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF CRETE.

CHANGE OF FRONT BY RUSSIA.

PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE PROPOSED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 29.

At a Conference of the Ambassadors here the Russian representative surprised his colleagues by dropping the Russian candidate, the Voivode Bozo Petrovitch, a relative of the Prince of Montenegro, for the Governorship of Crete, and proposing Prince George of Greece instead.

GREAT MILITARY AND NAVAL ACTIVITY IN JAPAN.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS ASSEMBLED AT NAGASAKI.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Kobe, stating that extraordinary naval and military activity prevails in Japan and that the Japanese warships are assembling at Nagasaki.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

ENVELOPED IN MYSTERY.

BELIEF OF THE ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The situation in the Far East is still enveloped in mystery.

The Admiralty believes that the British Squadron is actually in the vicinity of Port Hamilton.

The story that the fleet is assembled at Chemulpo is discredited.

CHINESE AWAITING PRINCE HENRY.

Reuter's correspondent at Pekin telegraphs that the Chino-German question remains unchanged.

The Chinese explain that they are awaiting Prince Henry to land on the Chinese soil with his "mailed fist."

PRINCE HENRY.

A telegram from Gibraltar states that Prince Henry with the German squadron sailed for Port Said.

THE RUSSO-COREAN AGREEMENT.

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. BROWN.

The American mail brings the text of the Russo-Corean Agreement which was concluded on the 5th October last by the terms of which M. Alexieff replaced Mr. Brown, the British Controller of Customs, and Russia secured the financial control of Corea for an indefinite period.

THE LAGOS HINTERLAND.

CAPTURE OF TWO IMPORTANT TOWNS.

A telegram from Lagos states that a force of Hausas sent from the Colony have occupied Ilesha and Berebere.

They are important towns in the Bariba country, where the French are also operating.

CONFERENCE OF THE INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

VIOLENT SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji presided yesterday at a conference of the Indians in England in order to protest against the misgovernment of India.

Violent speeches were made and resolutions couched in similar language were adopted by the conference.

MILITARY NEWS.

IMPORTANT COMMAND CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, Dec. 29.

Several important changes are taking place in first-class military circles in the coming year:—The first is that General Sir George White retires from the post as Commander-in-Chief in India; his successor being General Lockhart, already named. The latter goes on leave as soon as he is freed from his present position.

General Lockhart's place will be taken by General Sir Charles Nairne, commanding the Bombay Forces; while Major-General Sir William Galbraith, who is in command of Quetta, will officiate as Commanding the Bombay Forces.

General Nairne's tenure of the Bombay Command ends on the 4th of September, and it is stated in military circles that Major-General Sir Power Palmer will succeed him.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Dec. 29.

There were 27 cases and 27 deaths recorded in the City, to-day; 6 cases and 4 deaths in the Cantonment; 2 cases and one death in the suburban limits; and in Poona district 8 cases and 6 deaths. In the General Plague Hospital 21 were admitted, 36 discharged cured, and 16 died; in the Mahomedan Hospital 5 were admitted and 2 died; in the Hindu 4 were admitted and 5 died; in the Parsi and Guzerati one each was admitted.

There are altogether 447 patients under treatment in the different hospitals.

EUROPEAN PATIENTS.

Dr. Knapp, who was staying in the Connaught House Hotel, and found suffering from plague and removed to the Sassoon Hospital, is doing well. There are four other patients in the hospital, and all are convalescents.

PRECAUTIONS AT POONA STATION.

DISINFECTION OF THIRD-CLASS PASSENGERS.

Disinfection on the Railway station has commenced. The third-class passengers who arrived in Poona this evening from Bombay are all locked up and kept in the Native waiting room during the whole night, and will be disinfected to-morrow morning.

THE WHEAT AND RICE CROPS.

PROSPECTS GENERALLY BRIGHT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The first General Official Memorandum on the Wheat crop of the season is now issued. It states that the prospects are on the whole excellent in Northern India, including the North-West Provinces, and Oudh, Punjab and Sind, but less favourable in Bombay, Berar, and the Central Provinces, where millet has been largely sown in place of wheat, partly in order to obtain early replenishment of the exhausted food supplies and partly on account of the high price of wheat seed. In the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the area sown is well up to the average, and the crop is coming along under favourable circumstances. In Sind also a large crop is expected, the area sown having greatly exceeded the average. In the Central Provinces a fair crop is expected on the restricted area which has been sown, but in Bombay and Berar the plants are not doing so well.

The second General official Memorandum on the Rice crop of the season estimates the probable outturn in Bengal at 12 per cent. above the average in case of the winter rice, and somewhat in excess of the full average crops in case of the autumn rice. In Lower Burma also the yield is placed at 4 per cent. above the average, but in Madras only eleven-sixteenths of an average crop is expected owing to the comparative failure of the North-East Monsoon.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BONERWALS.

PETITION FOR FREE ACCESS TO THE KURRAM AND PESHAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The Bonerwals have been given one week from the 24th instant in which to comply with the terms of Government, and General Blood will probably advance into their country immediately the week is over if the Jirgahs do not come in by that time. He will be his own Chief Political Officer, and his force will probably comprise eight regiments with divisional troops.

The Jirgahs of Miza and Daryakhel Chamkannis and Massuzais have come in to petition for free access to the Kurram and Peshawar. They have been told, however, that the present blockade will be continued until matters are settled with the Afridis, since it would otherwise be impossible to prevent smuggling ammunition and supplies for use of the tribesmen who have not yet complied with Government terms.

ALI MASJID RE-GARRISIONED.

THE FORT DISMANTLED.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Ali Masjid, 28th December (Lundi Kotal, 26th December), says:—The Peshawar Column marched to-day from Ali Masjid and Lundi Kotal hills, and picketted half-way forward from Ali Masjid by the 45th Sikhs, the latter half by the Inniskillings, who were on the Rear-guard for the day. No opposition was met with. A wing of the Oxfords with two guns and No. 3 Mountain Battery, R. A., and the 45th Sikhs have been left to garrison Ali Masjid, the remainder of the column being in camp here. A wing of Oxfords are in the fort, two companies of 9th Gurkhas on guard over the water tanks, and the rest on the maidan north of the Fort on cultivated ground. It has been a very cold day, cloudy sky and rain or snow is almost certain to fall to-night, in which case the camp will be deep in mud. This fort's walls have not been breached, but inside has been totally dismantled and all woodwork removed or burnt. Water tanks situated about a mile from the fort, which were built at a cost of three lakhs with a view to the possibility of a large force being collected at Lundi Kotal, are intact and full, although the pipes have been destroyed. Several large villages belonging to the Zakka Khels, surrounded by young crops, have been deserted by the inhabitants. These were passed *en route*. The water reservoirs of Nikki Khel are intact, only the taps have been removed from the pipes. The Shinawari villages north of the fort have not been abandoned, and arrangements are being made to have the hills on the north picketted by the Shinawaris.

The report sent yesterday of firing on the right of troops sent out by a Column to protect the right flank of the 1st Brigade is hardly correct. More firing than was at first reported occurred on the extreme right, one man of 45th Sikhs being killed and three wounded. The enemy's casualties are unknown. A few shots were heard this morning from the same direction, probably fired at some of the transport or rear-guard of the 1st Brigade who must have been out all night as reported yesterday.

THE BORI PASS.

THE ZAKHA KHELS STILL RECALCITRANT.

A telegram, dated Lundi Kotal, 27th December, states:—A reconnoitring party went out this morning to examine the road to the Bori Pass, by which it was intended that the 1st and 2nd Brigade should come out of the Bazar Valley. The road to the Pass runs through a defile in the hills, at first fairly open, but the valley soon contracts and is flanked by high craggy isolated peaks so placed as to render it impossible to efficiently command the flanks. At a distance of about three miles from the pass the valley still further contracts, and the path runs through a gorge for about one hundred and fifty yards, where it is so narrow as to be impassable for a laden mule. Between precipitous rocks about 100 feet high the route is in fact impracticable, nor can it be improved. A foraging party brought in bhoosa from the village of Lala Beg, a Zakka Khel village between Lundi Kotal and Ali Masjid. The attitude of the Zakka Khels of the Khyber is not friendly, and if they do not comply with the terms by the 28th their villages will be blown up. A message has been sent in by the Zakka Khels to our Political Officer to the effect that they did not want to fight, but that if we entered their villages they would resist us, unless the Shinawaris gave security that their villages would not be broken up. On the approach of our troops, however, on their way to the Bori Pass, these villagers disappeared into the hills. There seems little likelihood they will comply with the terms offered to them, viz., that they should produce half the rifles due by them to Government, both for their fine and those stolen, and Rs. 6,000 as money fine, and find hostages for the payment of the remainder of the rifles due. Six buffaloes were stolen while coming in yesterday, and last night five miles of telegraph wire were removed, and the telegraph is not yet in working order.

FORTHCOMING DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

The troops to leave for England on New Year's Day in the Indian Troop Service Transport Simla are as under, and will be brought to Bombay in three troop trains from Deolali with their baggage on the 30th and 31st instant:—From Punjab Command—2 officers, 428 men, 11 women, and 24 children, and 18 men invalids. From Bengal Command—1 officer, 77 men, 11 women, and 18 children, and 11 men invalids. From Madras Command—1 officer, 129 men, 7 women, and 12 children. From Bombay Command and various Corps—35 officers, 10 ladies, 7 children, 238 men, 4 women, 5 children, and 2 men invalids. In all 39 officers, 10 ladies, and 7 children, 872 men, 33 women, and 59 children, and 31 invalids.

The first train, with 3 officers and 200 men of the details (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families and heavy baggage, will arrive at the Sassoon Dock to-morrow at 6-30 a.m. The second and third trains, with the remainder of the details, approximately 6 officers and 810 men, will arrive at the Sassoon Dock, at 5-25 and 6-30 a.m., on New Year's Day. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive. The Simla calls at Aden to embark about 40 details.

In consequence of a vote in the Italian Chamber on Dec. 3, General Pelloux, the Minister of War, tendered his resignation, and as he persisted in resigning, the Premier (the Marquis di Rudini) decided to hand in the resignations of the entire Cabinet on Dec. 6. The decision was carried out and the King accepted the resignations. In the afternoon the Premier announced the fact to the Chamber and requested it to adjourn pending the reconstitution of a Cabinet. An adjournment was agreed to by a large majority. It is understood that King Humbert has intrusted the Marquis di Rudini with the task of forming a new Ministry.

We are promised (says the Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) not the hanging gardens of Babylon, but a hanging boulevard. A portion of the railway line that is to connect the Nord and Midi stations is to be overhead in the lower part of the city. The authorities have viewed this innovation with terror, fearing that the beauty of their fine city will be seriously damaged thereby. To minimize this a plan has been conceived for a viaduct of metal at a height of about 180ft. and nearly 300ft. in length. It will be supported by ten pillars of artistic design, and will be a sort of suspended boulevard covered with glass. The time occupied in going from the lower to the upper part of the town, including the lift, will be six minutes. In the evening the whole structure will be brilliantly illuminated by electricity.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

It is not without a sentiment of regret that the angler removes his gut cast, winds up his reel line, and takes his rod to pieces on the last day of the season. The water often is in good ply, salmon may be plentiful and in taking mood, and that "one last cast" is increased to a score or so, till at last the gathering shades of an autumn evening warn him that the game is over for some months to come. Very few rivers can be credited even with average sport, and on the great majority the rods have experienced so small a modicum of success as seldom falls to their share. The salmon were not in the rivers. Abundant evidence of the scarcity of fish is forthcoming from the results of the netting season which proved one of the most disastrous on record. In Scotland the Tay alone showed something approaching to its usual form; of English rivers the Tyne and Eden in the north and the Hampshire Avon in the south yielded moderately well; while in Ireland anglers were successful on the Lee, county Cork. Spring fishing in general was not up to the usual standard for the rods; the nets also did badly, and there was a marked shortage in the consignments of salmon to London. The middle reaches of the Aberdeenshire Dee gave the best results throughout the season; a single day on the Woodend water in March yielded fifteen salmon to the rod of Mr. Farnell Watson; and by the middle of June 320 fish had been killed on the Blackhall Castle section. In the same month a fish of 40lb was caught in the Hampshire Avon, the largest taken in the river for many years; and the Helmsdale, in the far north, supplied a grand 36-pounder.

In one respect spring fishers for salmon were fortunate: the continuance of wet or stormy weather prolonging the season beyond its usual limits. In June a salmon scaling 40lb. was killed on the Tummel a weight very seldom attained on this Perthshire river. The show of grilse in 1897 was anything but satisfactory, the summer runs on the main rivers being very deficient in point of numbers. In August and September anglers for sea trout met with good success; but herling fishing on the Border streams was not up to the usual standard. From the Sligachan, a small rapid stream in the Isle of Skye, a fine sea trout of 13½lb. was landed in August, and certainly this weight has never been exceeded on that sporting little river. It can be fished by visitors at the Sligachan Hotel. Irish waters in general yielded badly, the Shannon especially so. On this famous river last year twenty salmon were caught with rod and line whose individual weights reached or exceeded 40lb. I am not sure that a single fish of this size was killed during 1897, though in March a salmon scaling 35. was taken in the Castleconnell water.

On most rivers the autumn rod fishing can only be characterised as a dismal failure. A goodly number of heavy salmon were killed in the course of the season. At netting stations on the Tay two fish weighing 56lb. and 54½lb. were landed during the month of August; the latter measured 4ft. 3in. long by 2. 3in. in girth. To the rods in autumn the same river yielded salmon of 40lb., 46½lb., and 47lb. The best fish captured on the Tweed scaled 36lb. On the Spey—where an exceptionly bad season was experienced—the record was broken by Mr. Craven, who, with a small lemon fly, killed, after fifteen minutes' play, a splendid fish of 53lb.; its dimensions were 4ft. 0½in. long by 2ft. 5in. in girth. The record for the Spey previously stood to the credit of Lord Winterton for a 50-pounder. In the closing week of the season the river Don yielded a fish of 48lb.; it was foul-hooked on a phantom, and was not brought to the gaff for nearly three hours. A good season was enjoyed by anglers in Norway, the snow melting gradually and keeping the rivers in trim till well on in summer. On the Nansen river a salmon weighing 50lb. was killed in September by Mr. F. G. Shaw; it took a spoon, and measured 4ft. 0½in. in length by 2ft. 3 1/2 in. in girth. It will be noticed that the length is the same as that of the Spey 53-pounder; the latter, however, exceeded the Norway fish in girth by 1 1/2 in., which may be fairly taken to represent the difference in weight of 3lb.

The Sunday golfers have been reinforced by the Bishop of Chester. I do not mean that Dr. Jayne has taken to practising the game, either on Sunday or any other day, but he has issued a pastoral in which direct encouragement is given to those whom many worthy people would describe as Sabbath-breakers. "Walking and discoursing with more liberal education," he says, quoting in this instance from Bishop Sanderson, "is a pleasant recreation it is not so delightsome to many who scarce account anything a sport which is not vigorous and boisterous." Vigorous and boisterous are terms which can hardly be applied to golf, though sometimes the weather in which it is practised; nor are they, perhaps, precisely to the point. The real antithesis is between the exercise and the game. All of us, unless we be boors, would desire to walk and discourse with men of liberal education. The plague is that, for some of us, this does not suffice. We must have our game. Refreshment and recreation cannot be attained in any other way. It may be that in some higher state of existence, when our lives become continuous instead of alternating series of concentrations and dissipations, we can do without it.

Mr. Hutchinson continues his articles in "Golf" upon "The Rise and Growth of Golf in England." They have, of course, a wider scope than Mr. Potter's chronicles of the Royal Liverpool Club, and this week they are concerned with Westward Ho! a place about which Mr. Hutchinson can speak with special authority. Justice is done to the great work of Captain Molesworth and to the prowess of Dr. George Gossett, to whom "probably belongs the honour of being the first Englishman to play anything that could be classed as a first-rate game of golf." Other celebrities who figure in these recollections are Sir Robert Hay, Young Tom, Bob Kirk, and Johnnie Allan.

The portrait in this week's "Golfing and Cycling Illustrated" is of Dr. F. L. Mackenzie, the first president of the Yorkshire Golf Union, and better known to many Manchester golfers by his connection with the Huddersfield Club. Dr. Mackenzie worthily upholds the traditions of St. Andrews, and visitors to Huddersfield may well regard him as a fine type of the Scottish pioneer to whom they owe so much.

Or how I'm destined for a brilliant end
In the Ansonian fields—a death of joy.

"These lines, says a correspondent, "are taken from act 1 scene 4, of Berlioz's 'Trojans at Carthage,' as translated for the last Halle Concert. They are spoken, or sung, by the pious Æneas, or Eneas. Is there any record of how many he went round in? Do the books of the Anson G.C. go back so far? The passage is obscure, for it must be remembered that the Balfour Cup has been won only at Caperley, and Mr. Gillett has far too much sense to die of joy.

"Observer," writing in the "Melbourne Argus" on the first match of Stoddart's team at Adelaide, says with respect to the Jones incident:—On Friday Phillips had been fairly startled by some of the early ones from Jones, and said, "For Heaven's sake, keep your arm straight; that's not your English action." In a quiet way most of the Englishmen were growling a good deal, and all declared that with his fast ones—those that cut the air with whistle like Martini rifle bullets—Jones was bending his arm beyond all reason. Phillips had warned him again, and finally "no-balled" him, whereupon Jones dropped at once to a slower pace, and an unquestionably fair delivery. When the fact became known on the ground it made a sensation, and it would be hard to over-estimate its significance to Australian interests in the coming test match. A year ago, after the return from England, I watched Jones bowl on this ground against New South Wales, and could see no justification for the English fault-finding, but then he bowled mainly at the Adelaide end, and with his arm away from the press box. When he went to the other end on Saturday there were certainly one or two that made one grasp a little, and it was no surprise when he was no-balled. Phillips's action on Saturday, taken as it was with reluctance and regret, means much more than a caution to Jones to be careful in future. But at the worst his case it means only the prohibition of his extreme "windjammers." With his command over the ball he would even at medium pace be a dangerous bowler, and he lately made mincemeat of a side in Adelaide without bowling a fast one.

Phillips's call on Saturday is the first note of a mutiny against doubtful bowling, which may cause much trouble during the present tour, and will certainly lead to several English bowlers—Mold amongst them—being questioned at the earliest opportunity. From the Australian point of view—and it has already been frequently put in the case of Jones—it may seem hard that after being passed by English umpires for the Australian tour he should be called "just on the eve of an interesting series of international matches." But the Englishmen answer, "He did not bowl those in England. Personally I think he can do without them now and yet be effective. On the question of fast bowling or "chucking" there is a good deal of mild deceit practised, and men who ordinarily profess to be purists are quite content to let the point drift when they are winning a county championship with the help of a thrower.

The same writer, expressing his views of the Indian Prince's batting, remarks:—The batsman as to whose play Australia is now on tiptoe with expectation had made his 189 in four hours and 50 minutes, and had hit 22 fours. Such an event at the very outset of the tour of course adds immensely to its prospective interest, but all the Englishmen say "you have not yet seen Ranjitsinhji—only a weak imitation of him," and in his own laughing way the famous Indian describes his innings as a "filthy" one, and while pleased to get runs so early is rather disgusted with it as an exhibition. As a first impression I should say that three-fourths of his power is in his large piercing eye and powerful juggler's wrist, but even when he does little there is in his action an Oriental ease and charm that one never tires of watching. He will be a great treat here, and personally just as great a favourite, but fortunately the mobbing process, which is becoming an emphatic nuisance in Adelaide, cannot be repeated in Melbourne and Sydney. One of Ranjitsinhji's most daring feats is to step deliberately in front of a ball going straight for the middle and off stumps and with a wristing twitch of the bat at the last moment hit it hard to the on, while other batsmen would be keeping mid-off busy and getting perhaps one in a dozen through the field. One cannot help thinking that he must have an uncomfortable second between stepping in front and feeling the ball on the bat.

The most interesting of Saturday's fixtures in the competition was that between Liverpool and Manchester City. The result confirms the good opinion that had previously been formed of the City, and encourages the hopes indulged in locally, with some confidence, that the Ardwick team will, with Burnley, take part in the test matches. Burnley were not so fortunate as the local club in their cup tie, Bury beating them by four goals to two. The biggest surprise of the day, perhaps—for the City's prospects against Liverpool were never hopeless,—was the draw Nelson managed to make with Bolton Wanderers. This hardly tallies with the prominent position occupied by the Wanderers in the League table.

The singular feature of the four League games played was the draws between the two Nottingham and Sheffield clubs. The most creditable performance was that of Notts Forest, who the previous week were beaten on their ground by Liverpool. On Saturday they played a draw with Sheffield United at Bramall Lane. It is a curious thing that the United were the only team that the Forest last season beat away from home. Notts County have performed so indifferently that one has ceased to hope for very much from them, even when they are playing at home. Their draw with Sheffield Wednesday, therefore, will be considered creditable rather than otherwise. The games at Sunderland and Wolverhampton ended pretty much as was expected, and have no meterial effect upon the positions of the clubs in the table.

Under Rugby Union rules, matches were won on Saturday in the county championship competition by Northumberland against Lancashire, Durham against Cheshire, Cumberland against Westmorland, and Gloucestershire against Somerset. Club matches were won by Oxford University against Trinity College, Dublin, Cambridge University against Coventry, Blackheath against Guy's and St. Thoma's Hospitals, Richmond against Dublin Wanderers, and the Engineering College against London Scottish. Under Association rules, matches in the First Division of the League competition were won by Wolverhampton Wanderers against Derby County and Sunderland against Stoke. Matches between Notts County and Sheffield Wednesday and Sheffield United and Notts Forest were drawn.

On Wednesday, under Rugby Union rules, a match in the County Championship competition was played at Richmond between Kent and Surrey, and was won by Kent by two tries to a goal.

The League Championship positions now stand as follows:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield United	14	8	6	0	32	17	22
Aston Villa	15	9	2	4	37	29	20
Bolton Wanderers	14	8	1	5	17	16	17
Wolverhampton Wanderers	15	7	3	5	27	19	17
Sheffield Wednesday	14	7	2	5	26	16	16
West Bromwich Albion	14	6	4	4	26	23	16
Everton	13	6	3	4	25	22	15
Notts Forest	14	5	5	4	23	20	15
Derby County	15	5	4	6	30	28	14
Liverpool	13	5	3	5	23	22	13
Sunderland	12	5	2	5	17	17	12
Preston North End	16	3	5	8	15	25	11
Blackburn Rovers	13	3	4	6	20	28	10
Bury	11	3	3	5	14	21	9
Stoke	15	3	2	10	15	34	8
Notts County	14	1	5	8	15	24	7

The annual trial race between the Oxford picked crews, chosen by the President, Mr. C. R. Phillips' took place on Saturday, Dec. 4. The weather was most miserable, but, from an aquatic point of view, favourable for the race, there being little or no wind. The course was, as usual, from Moulsford Railway Bridge to Cleeve Lock, the crews, with a large following, journeying from Oxford to Goring in the forenoon. Included in the crews were nine who took part in the race, and a similar number were old Etonians. The race was to have started at half-past two, but it was quite half an hour later before the President sent the crews on their journey. Both struck thirty-six to the minute at the start, Holmes gaining very slightly. At the first point Holmes had increased his advantage to half a length, but here Tomkinson began to creep up, and at the Church the boats were about level. A ding-dong race ensued, and when they reached the regatta starting-post there was nothing to choose between them. Rounding the bend, Holmes again shewed in front, but the Oxford side benefiting Tomkinson, he secured a lead of about five yards. The finish was an exciting one. Holmes, well backed up, tried hard to get on terms again, but was unable to do so, and Tomkinson won a grand race by two yard in 11m. 21s. The pick of the two crews were, perhaps, Holmes, Edwards, Pitman, Phillips, and Herbert.

The Cambridge trial eights race was rowed on Dec. 3 over the Adelaide course near Ely. The boats were stroked respectively by C. M. Steele and E. Davidson. Starting at Littleport at twenty minutes past three both crews struck twenty-seven in the first minute. Davidson's boat began gradually to show in front, and at the Branch were leading by the forward canvas. As the race proceeded Davidson steadily drew ahead, and at Day's Farmhouse, a mile from home, his boat was quite a length clear. Steele spurted, and reduced some of the disadvantage, but Davidson's men, responding gamely to his call upon them, again went away, and eventually won by a length and a half clear in the fast time of 18 m. 16s. The oarsmen who acquitted themselves best were Bullard, Goldie, Adie, Swanston, Steele, and Davidson. There will be three or four vacancies to fill in the Cambridge crew next term. The crew is expected to begin practice on Jan. 10.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Fort, Northern	4	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	28	5	25
C Market, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, & Khara Talao.	13	5	31
D Khetwadi and Girgaum.	3	3	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	12	2	32
F Parel	0	1	5
G Worli	1	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals (*a*)	1	22	34
Total	54	37	146
Total plague deaths to date	14,285	11,884	
Same date last year	82	60	275
Total mortality same date 1895	..	...	67

(*a*) Four sick persons from Pali (Jodhpur), on arrival, were removed from Grant Road Station to Jain Hospital, Bhuleshwar, on 20th instant, and developed plague on the 27th idem.

CHOLERA.

Attack 0
Death 0

QUARANTINE CAMP.

There were yesterday 2,050 persons detained under observation in the Mody Khana Camp, 499 in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 295 in the Narelwady Camp. Six persons were removed from different localities to the Narelwady Camp under the Contact Rules.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From these reports it appears that a case of plague was detected in house No. 61 in Hamal Street, Colaba, and the patient was removed to the Arthur Rorah Hospital. Another case was reported from Bohra Bazaar Street, Fort, and the patient, who was a Parsee, was removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital. The report from the Mandvie Ward was not available. In C Ward (north) four cases were detected in the Bhuleshwar section, and two cases and five deaths were recorded in the Market and Fanaswady sections. In E ward four cases of plague were reported from Kamatipura and Nagpada sections, and one from Mazagon section. The Parel and Mahim wards each showed a case of plague. Three deaths from plague were reported from the cemetery.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,570, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,320, making a total of 3,890 persons. Departures by sea 1,546, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,305, making a total of 3,851 persons.

QUARANTINE AT DAMAUN.

In consequence of people from infected places seeking to enter Damaun, the authorities have established ten days' quarantine on their frontier station at Dabel on all persons coming to Damaun. Persons coming from Nagar Haveli district will be exempted from quarantine on production of the pass of the Administrator of that district. Respectable persons coming from any other place will have to wait at Vapi and send intimation of their arrival to his Excellency the Governor of Damaun, and will escape quarantine only at the option of His Excellency. Other measures for preventing the spread of the epidemic at Damaun are under contemplation, and in the meantime strict vigilance is being kept to prevent any stranger from being admitted into Damaun.

PORT WINE A REMEDY FOR PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may not be out of place to draw your attention to the treatment of plague adopted in the Army of Egypt under Sir David Baird in 1801, and I extract two passages from the history of his life as they appear in the footnotes on pages 47 and 48, Vol. II:—

"A circumstance occurred with respect to a private soldier of the 26th Light Dragoons which deserves to be recorded. The man who had been attacked by the disease felt his end approaching, in the midst of all the tortures of burning thirst. 'I have but a few moments to live' said he, to the Surgeon who was attending him; 'give me a bottle of port wine, perhaps it may release the agonies I am suffering.' Considering it a dying request we suppose the Surgeon gave him the bottle, the contents of which the Dragoon swallowed at a draught and immediately after fell asleep. He awoke from his slumber feeling much better. His thirst was gone; the excruciating pain in his bowels had subsided, his courage recovered with his strength, and in a short time he was perfectly restored."

"The Surgeon afterwards administered port wine to all his patients and lost none of them, and it is certain that, although several soldiers perished by the plague, not one officer died. Is it because their mode of living was superior that they escaped it seems extremely probable."

The plague in Hongkong and in Baghdad lasted for three years and then ceased. It is to be hoped that it will be extinguished in Bombay in a briefer period.—Yours, etc.,

J. P. NIXON, MAJOR-GENERAL.

Hyderabad Dec. 25.

SURGEON-MAJOR MACCARTIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On behalf of a large number of passengers from the Ratnaghiri District, coming by Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers, I trust you will kindly permit me to mention a word, through your valuable paper, in praise of the late popular Chief Medical Officer of the port. This doctor while at Mody Bunder had to examine thousands of passengers daily. These, after a long journey, sea sickness, and for fear of examination, were so much afraid that many of them were detected by the subordinate medical officers as sick; but this kind doctor without losing a moment used to attend to them with great care and kindness—a fact which made him so deservedly popular and well known. It is a well known fact that the majority of persons coming from Ratnaghiri are poor and can hardly afford to spend anything, yet they were very anxious to be present on the day of the departure of this popular doctor, that they might be able to wish him a happy voyage and safe return, but owing to the present sickness in Bombay they were deprived of the pleasure, and therefore they are now preparing a representation to Government thanking the doctor for all his kindness and trouble, and entertaining every hope that his successor, Dr. Crimmin, will tread in his footsteps. I believe this representation will be sent to Government through Sir James Campbell, the President of the Plague Committee.—Yours, &c.,

BUDAKHAN H.

Bhisti Mohalla, Khaduk, Dec. 29.

ALAS! writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in a Christmas article, the world is day by day getting wicked. The civilization of the nineteenth century has supplanted Christianity. This civilization has done much for the comforts of the body and the development of the baser passions; but it has not been able to conquer death. Death is inevitable; and that being the case, the civilization of the nineteenth century can do very little real good to mankind.

THE King of Sweden and Norway is (says *Truth*) most likely coming to England next month for a fortnight, and he will visit the Queen at Osborne and the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham. King Oscar is to leave Stockholm in the first week in January, when he will proceed to Copenhagen. After his Majesty's visit to England he will go to the Riviera, thence to Rome, as he is anxious to examine some of the manuscripts in the library of the Vatican. Princess Charles of Sweden (second daughter of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark) is to be the "leading lady" at the Court of Stockolm this season taking part in social functions, and the Crown Princess, who still very delicate, has gone to Rome for the winter.

THE THIRTEENTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

AMRAOTI, Dec. 29.

THE Congress resumed its sittings this forenoon, when the Chairman put the 10th Resolution: That the Congress expresses its grateful thanks to the peoples of Great Britain, the British Colonies, and America for the generous aid afforded by them to India during the recent Famine, and wishes to place on record its desire to raise from the Congress delegates 1,000£ to be sent to the Lord Mayor of London with a request that he will put some memorial in a conspicuous part of London expressing the gratitude of the Indian people for the help which the people of Great Britain rendered during the last famine.

The 11th was an old Resolution, regarding the propriety of having three members of Council in the Bombay and Madras Governments.

Mr. Surendranath Bonnerji moved the 12th Resolution: That the Congress deprecates the exercise by the Government of extraordinary powers vested in them under Regulations 1818 and 1827 at a time of peace, and submits that such powers should be exercised only under such limitations as will ensure their being put in force with the utmost circumspection and under a sense of the highest responsibility by the Government. The Congress, therefore, urges that the regulations be not put into force except after notification by the local Government concerned that circumstances exist to exercise the powers vested, and that in no case such powers should extend to keeping the person arrested for a period longer than three months without being brought to trial. Further, the Congress is of opinion that as five months have now elapsed since the arrest of the two Natu Brothers, it is the duty of the Government in the interests of justice, and also to allay the disquiet and uneasiness which has been created in the people's mind by their arrest, to try them without further delay or to release them if the evidence against them be insufficient. Mr. Bonnerji moved the resolution in an eloquent speech, which was frequently cheered. He condemned all the violent measures of Lord Sandhurst's Government, saying that violence leads to the repression and suspension of the reign of law and is a source of danger to the liberty of the people. The Congress is a friend of law and order, but the Bombay Government in the time of profound peace itself subverts law and order. The Hon. Mr. Tilak's imprisonment and conviction is a huge mistake. In the consensus of Native opinion he is innocent of the charge of sedition. The voice of the Congress will be re-echoed by impartial posterity and civilised mankind. Then they talked of a plot by the Maharattas against the Government. Where is the plot and who are the conspirators? Chapekar's confession proves that there is no conspiracy and no plot. Mr. Bonnerji then went into details, severely criticising Lord George Hamiltons' statements. Five months have past away, and yet the plot remains undiscovered. Lord Sandhurst had a golden opportunity to repair the past errors of his Government at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, but he missed it. He thought the time had come when the Natus should be released. In the course of his speech Mr. Bonnerji alluded to Mr. Bhownuggree (which elicited loud hisses from the audience).

The 13th Resolution was proposed by Mr. W. C. Bonnerji. It touched the proposed Sedition Law, which will seal an irreparable blow to the liberty of speech and freedom of the press. The Congress is of opinion that the Sedition Law should be so amended as to bring within its provisions such articles and speeches only as instigate the people not to render lawful obedience to the authority of Government or to resist the law by force, in accordance with the view of Sir James Stephens, and further that no trial should be made by a Magistrate, but that all trials for sedition should be before a Court of Sessions or a High Court, and by a Jury, not less than half of whom should be the countrymen of the accused. Mr. Bonnerji was loudly cheered. He said the changes in the law were always to be deprecated; alteration unsettles the people's mind. The Sedition Law was first introduced into the Penal Code in 1870. Mr. Strachey explained Stephens' law, but his summing up was a travesty of the law; but the new law which is going to be enacted is worse than Mr. Strachey's travesty. It will engender further discontent among the people, because the police will have more interference, which under no circumstances should be allowed; in fact, he condemned the whole Bill as draconian. A wise Legislature would have refrained from making changes at the present time, and Lord Elgin's Government is unwise in bringing it forward. Our only chance of resisting the passing of the law lies in agitating. In England they give only one part of the English law for they leave alone introducing English machinery for working that law. Several speakers spoke to the resolution.

Resolution 14th protested against the Criminal Procedure Bill. Mr. Adam ably expounded the mischievous provisions of the law and condemned the measure.

The Congress then adjourned for lunch.

The Congress resumed its sitting after lunch, when a resolution was passed as usual, congratulating Mr. Gladstone on his 89th birthday. Three lusty cheers were given for Mr. Gladstone.

Resolution 15th prayed for the right of interpellation at the Legislative Council of the Punjab; also the Budget discussion.

Resolution 16th ran: That the laws for Berar be enacted not by an executive order of the Imperial Government, but after the manner of the Imperial Legislative Council.

The 17th Resolution prays that the scope of the new Famine Commission be extended so as to include inquiry into the causes of periodical famines and the remedies for their prevention.

The next resolution expresses a wish that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji be re-elected by his old constituency, or any other, as the representative of India. This resolution was carried with vociferous cheers.

After other formal resolutions of thanks were voted, the Congress was dissolved, and the next Congress was resolved to be held at Madras.

The Resolutions passed at the meeting of the Congress on Monday were as under:—

THE FRONTIER POLICY.

Proposed by Mr. D. E. Wacha, of Bombay, and seconded by Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, of Madras: (I.) "That this Congress expresses its deep and earnest conviction that the present Frontier policy of the Government of India is injurious to the best interests of the British Empire in general, and this country in particular, as it involves frequent military expeditions beyond the present limits of the British Indian Empire and causes great sacrifices of valuable lives and public money; and therefore entreats the British Nation to put a stop to this aggressive policy and to lay down that if such expeditions are found necessary, they being for imperial purposes, the major portion of their expenses should be defrayed by the British Exchequer."

Proposed by Mr. Boikunthanath Sen, of Bengal, and seconded by Mr. Jaishram of Lahore: (II.) "That in view of the fact that the calamities of famine and plague have dislocated the already seriously embarrassed finances of this country and crippled its limited resources, and that the military operations carried on beyond the North-West Frontier, are for the protection of Imperial interests, this Congress prays that the British Parliament will, pending the settlement of the principle on which the military charges are to be apportioned between Great Britain and India, be pleased to make a substantial contribution to the cost of the present war."

Proposed by Mr. S. M. Deo, of Yeotmal (Berar), and seconded by Pandit Sayam Narayan of Oudh, (c.) "That this Congress authorizes the President, the Hon. C. Shankaran Nair, to submit a petition to Parliament embodying the prayer contained in resolutions 1 and 2 under this head on its behalf."

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

Proposed by Hon. Mr. Subbarao of Madras, seconded by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, of N. W. P., and supported by Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt of Bengal, Mr. Partha Sarathi Naidu of Madras, and Mr. Keshavrao Joshi of Nagpur.

(III.) "That this Congress rejoices that the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure was pleased to decide to admit the public to its proceedings and further desires to express its grateful acknowledgments for the opportunity afforded by the Honorable Commission to representative Indian witnesses to state fully the case on behalf of India. With regard to the three divisions of the reference the Congress desires most respectfully to submit the following prayers for the favourable consideration of the Honorable Commission."

(i) "As regards the machinery to control Indian Expenditure, it is prayed—(1) that the non-official members of the Viceroy's Council may be made more directly representative of the Indian people, and that they may have the right to move amendments and divide the Council upon the provisions of the Budget; (2) that a sufficient number of representative Indians of position and experience may be nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the elected Members of the Viceroy's and Local Legislative Council, and (3) that each year a Select Committee of the House of Commons may be appointed to inquire into and report upon the financial condition of India.

(ii) "As regards the progress of Expenditure, it is prayed that the military and other unproductive expenditure be reduced, that larger amounts be spent in promoting the welfare and the progress of the people, and that a large saving and a more efficient administration may be obtained by the substitution, as far as practicable, of Indian for European agency in the higher grades of the Public service; and

(iii) "As regards apportionment of charge, it is prayed that the Imperial Treasury may bear a fair proportion of all expenditure in which the common interests of India and the rest of the Empire are involved, and especially that the expenses of the present war beyond the frontier may be largely borne by the Imperial Exchequer. Lastly, that it be an instruction to the President to submit a copy of this resolution under his own signature to the Chairman of the Royal Commission with the least practicable delay."

THE OMNIBUS RESOLUTION.

On the motion of the President: "That this Congress concurs with its predecessors in strongly advocating:—(a) Persistent pressure by the Government of India on all Provincial Administrations to induce them to carry out in its integrity the excise policy enunciated in paragraphs 103, 104, and 105 of the Despatch published in the "Gazette of India" of March 1890, and the introduction of a simple system of effective local option; (b) a modification of the rules under the Arms Act so as to make them equally applicable to all residents in, or visitors to India without distinction of creed, caste or colour, to ensure the liberal concession of licenses wherever wild animals habitually destroy human life, cattle or crops; and to make all licenses granted under the revised rules, of lifelong tenure revocable only on proof of misuse, and valid throughout the Provincial jurisdiction in which they are issued; (c) the establishment of Military Colleges in India, whereat Natives of India, as defined by Statute, may be educated and trained for a military career, as commissioned or non-commissioned officer) according to capacity and qualifications) in the Indian army; (d) the authorising and stimulating of a wide-spread system of volunteering, such as obtains in Great Britain, amongst the people of India; (e) the discontinuance of the grant of exchange compensation allowance to the non-domiciled European and Eurasian employes of Government; (f) the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State for India; (g) the establishment of a High Court of Judicature in the Punjab; (h) that this Congress hereby records its protest against the scheme of reorganisation of the Educational Service which has just received the sanction of the Secretary of State, as being calculated to exclude Natives of India, even those who have been educated in England, from the superior grade of the Education Service to which they have hitherto been admitted; for the words of the resolution are:—"In future Natives of India who are desirous of entering the Education Department will usually be appointed in India and to the Provincial service." The Congress prays that the scheme may be so recast as to afford facilities for the admission of Indian graduates to the superior grade of the Educational Service. (i) "That this Congress notices with satisfaction that its views in regard to the urgency and lines of reform in regard to the condition of the Civil and Military Medical Services of the country, are being endorsed in influential Medical and Military circles, and that in the interests of the public the Medical Science and the profession, as also in the cause of economic administration, this Congress once again affirms—(1) that there should be only one Medical Military Service with two branches, one for the European army and one for Native troops worked on identical lines, and (2) that the Civil Medical Service of the country should be reconstituted as a distinct and independent Medical Service, wholly detached from its present Military connection and recruited from the open profession of Medicine in India, and elsewhere, with due regard to the utilization of indigenous talents, other things being equal. (3) that the Congress further affirms that the status and claims of Civil Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants require thorough and open enquiriry with a view to the redressing of long-standing anomalies and consequent grievances.

"(j) That the time having come when greater facilities are imperatively required for higher education and the proper development of the Indian intellect than what are at present offered by examinations alone, this Congress is of opinion that the Acts of Incorporation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay should be amended so as to provide for the introduction of teaching functions and for a wider scope of learning, and so as to suit generally the requirements of the present day.

"(k) Having regard to the facility of intercourse between all parts of India and Assam this Congress is of opinion that the time has now arrived when the Inland Emigration Act I of 1882 as amended by Act VII of 1893 should be repealed.

"(l) That this Congress enters its emphatic protest against the policy of Government in provinces where the Settlement of Land Revenue is periodical, to reduce the duration of the settlement to shorter periods than had been the case till now, and prays that the settlement should be guaranteed for long periods, at least for sixty years.

"(m) That in the opinion of this Congress it is desirable that in future no Indian Prince or Chief shall be deposed on the ground of mal-administration or misconduct until the fact of such mal-administration or misconduct shall have been established to the satisfaction of a public tribunal which shall command the confidence alike of Government and of the Indian Princes and Chiefs.

"(n) That this Congress having regard to the opinion of the Jury Commission as to the success of the system of the trial by jury, and also the fact that with progress of education a sufficient number of educated persons is available in all parts of the country, and, concurring with previous Congress is of opinion that trial by jury should be extended to districts and offences to which the system at present does not apply, and that the verdicts shoud be final."

ADMISSION OF NATIVES TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

On the motion of the President: "That this Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, again records its deep regret that the labours of the Public Service Commission have practically proved void of any good result to the people of this country, and repeats its conviction that no satisfactory solution of the question is possible unless effect is given to the Resolution of the House of Commons of the 2nd June 1893, in favour of holding the competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Services, viz, Civil, Medical, Police, Engineering, Telegraph, Forest, and Accounts both in India and in England. This Congress would once again respectfully urge on Her Majesty's Government that the Resolution of the House of Commons should be speedily carried out as an act of justice to the Indian people and as the only adequate fulfilment of the pledges made to them."

THE PRESS IN NATIVE STATES.

On the motion of the President: "That this Congress, being of opionion that the Government of India Notification of 25th June 1891, in the Foreign Department gagging the Press in territories under British administration in Native States, is retrogade, arbitrary and mischievous in its nature, and opposed to sound statesmanship and to the liberty of the people, again enters its emphatic protest against the same and urges its cancellation without delay."

LAND SETTLEMENT REVISIONS,

Proposed by Mr. J. Adams of Madras, seconded by the Hon. Mr. B. S. Garud of Poona, and supported by Mr. Jitanchandra of N. W. P., Mr. D. N. Khare of C. P., and Mr. Pandurang Bapuji of Berar. "That this Congress enters its emphatic protest against the policy of Government in provinces where the settlement of land revenue is periodical in reducing the duration of the settlement while enhancing its amount, and expresses its firm conviction that in the interests of the country it is absolutely necessary that the land revenue in such provinces should be permanently settled."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th December 1897.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	28	10	55 p.m.	7	34
Teheran	29	1	29 p.m.	1	2
Suez	29	2	50 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 29th December 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	...	4
" Karachi	..	30	..	3
" Madras	—	29	..	1

PLAGUE AND THE ACT FOR MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the anxious situation developing day by day in large towns of India, like Bombay, Poona, and Surat, by the prevalence of plague and the comparative failure of preventive and curative measures undertaken, the strain upon the responsible authorities is increasing almost to breaking point. Under such circumstances, every lover of humanity ought fearlessly to express his own opinion, if he thinks such an expression may ultimately result in some good, even at the risk of exposing oneself to much unkind ridicule on the part of the voters for the majority. To me it seems, Sir, medical science has never committed a greater blunder, than see a novel disease in plague and differentiate it from ordinary filth fevers. A novel disease has its new terrors. When a mass of humanity deteriorated in mental and physical health, as the Hindus are, exhibit a high rate of mortality, it is as much of importance to inquire into all the causes that lead to death, and take common measures of safety against all of them, as to inquire after one particular cause or disease and fight a fruitless battle with that one cause, and see in this failure the defeat of a great battle against all causes which never was fought. I am convinced that the present mortality by the so-called plague is the mortality by numerous diseases, called filth diseases, all of them having fever and enlarged glands as common phenomena. Every putrid condition of the blood, whether due to venereal infection or inception of morbific matter, of confluent small-pox, adynamic typhus, pernicious malaria, puerperal fever, or any other putrid matter in the blood, results in glandular enlargements, boils, and fever. To see in these glandular enlargements boils and fever, which are a common concomitant of a multiplicity of causes, a specific character of a particular disease, is as attrocious an aspect of scientific idiocy, as is the other, in which fever, a symptom common to nearly all diseases, injuries and inflamations of grave type, is laid down as a particular disease, because it has high temperature as its common phenomenon. Just as Galileo, when he swore before the Roman Edict, that the "Earth did not move" was convinced that it did move all the same. Similarly, I fancy, there are some medical men, who when they swear with the majority that plague is a new disease, are only taking the oath of Galileo, lest they may be burnt down as scientific heritics. If Celsus, Hippocrates, Paulus Æginosta, or Rhases could peep out of their graves, and see the students of their noble teachings, mere cramming wrecks of the latest dogmas, would not they wish to live amongst us as ghosts and entertain our fancies with some of their favourite ghost tricks. Plague is neither a new disease, nor is it a specific disease; nor is its contagion more virulent than that of typhus or any other ordinary fever. Plague is the steady manifestation of a filth diathesis since many years,—a result of overcrowding insanitation,—extreme ignorance of the laws of personal hygiene,—insufficient food-adoption of many artificial and fast ways of living,—unqualified medical and midwifery practice,—bad, social and moral habits and tendencies of the masses, speculative business tendencies culminating in a permanent mental tension and anxiety,—and above all, unhealthy thoughts and deeds of men living upon a soil saturated with filth. Unless a huge war is waged against all these causes plague can never be eradicated, nor can the death statistics improve. It may not be convenient to wage a huge war against all these causes, yet it is possible to do something substantial to reduce the present and future heavy mortality by taking precautions against some causes, most deadly in their results. The first and the most important step towards the amelioration of this dreadful condition of public health is the introduction of qualified medical practice. In countries where qualified medical practice is compulsory, not only the professional morals and manners improve, but the public coming in constant contact before sick bed with men of civilised and scientific culture, learn numerous lessons in the science of the laws of health and practical lessons in the treatment and nursing of persons ill with various diseases, and unless the public mind is trained up and taught how to use a drain or a privy—how to keep earth, water, and air they use untainted by filth,—how to preserve personal health by practising the art of personal hygiene, all the expenses undertaken to clean and disinfect, is but of temporary good. Clean and disinfect a drain to-day and ignorant tenents will make it worse to-morrow. Dr. Bahadurji and others have been fighting for a correct registration of death and suggest several theoretical ways of carrying it out. So, to say the most about it, it is only putting the cart before the horse. How is correct diagnosis of any disease to be made, and the current cause of any particular death to be registered, when there is no qualified medical profession forced upon the ignorant public by a stringent Act, to diagnose and treat correctly a case of illness during life? Introduction of qualified practice is no doubt a bitter pill to swallow for those cousins of quacks and charlatans, whose income is so much dependent upon the good graces of quacks. True, the qualified profession at present is not quite up to the mark, but then how could it be expected to be otherwise if it has to practise side by side with the enemy of mankind. Most of the medical men now practising see the utility of an Act for medical registration and qualified practice. But they look upon its introduction as a thing difficult to carry out. Surely, we are not so very much degenerated in intellect as not to be in a position to arrange a few practical details incident upon this change. Government has to do the thing in the same style as was adopted in the case of Sutti and Infanticide. Make a law and the details will be worked out on the spot. As it is at present, I may quote a few illustrations to show how things insignificant are ending in dreadful results. Take for example the child of a Hindu lady. In the absence of a qualified medical man to supervise her labour, she is supplied with the dirtiest bedding and clothes, and put in a dark, damp room; she is attended by an ignorant midwife, who with her dirty fingers and nails, and dirtier manipulations, invariably lays a foundation for puerperal fever or suvarog. She does not know about its contagious nature, and spreads it among other women whom she attends. The result is, a very high mortality among Hindu women in child-bed. There are very few Hindu women who escape some sort of sceptic or puerperal mischief, having fever and lymphangitis as its common concomitant. The evils of septicœmia are dreadful, and the remedy is so simple. Keep a register of all native midwives, give them each a small phial of carbolic, and teach them to wash their hands with a lotion made from this, before touching a woman in labour. Surely this is not a difficult thing to teach. The art of nursing infants is simply unknown in India, and the result is a heavy infant mortality. The art of nursing invalids is equally unknown, and every medical man knows how cases of simple illness prove fatal by uncouth handling of patients by their ignorant attendants. A heavy mortality by disease is a different thing from a heavy mortality due to bad management of cases of simple illness. Death by a virulent fever is a different thing from death due to a case of simple fever rendered fatal by mismanagement. The unhealthy state of large towns in India is a permanent condition, and the prevalence of plague and other fevers as permanent concomitants of the same. If a large population is living in a town whose site is made up of a soil saturated with filth, and the earth of such a soil is rendered incapable of performing its purifying functions in nature, and to this if badly constructed houses, deprived of light and ventilation are added, with overcrowding in them by people knowing very little about personal hygiene, these are conditions in which plague and fevers are bound to flourish through time and eternity, even in spite of all disinfectants. Take for example the case of Surat. There are Bhasamkuvas in Surat, which are huge wells filled with night soil and all kinds of organic refuse, and most of them are not emptied for the last thirty years by the lazy Municipality of Surat. The result is that if you take a clod of earth from any part of Surat from underneath but a few feet of surface, the odour is offensive. If this is the composition of the earth on which people of Surat have to live, what will be the condition of the well water in the neighbourhood of these cesspools? The earth of Bombay is not much better. Broken drains must have existed in some part of the city or another, saturating the earth with all kinds of objectionable matter. Earth is a great purifier in nature of organic impurities thrown into it, but if its capacity is overtaxed by successive pollutions, and if with the rise of subsoil water-level, all impurities consigned to its care are brought to the surface in days of rain and damp, woe to the inhabitants to have to live on such a soil. How are these things to be remedied? Surely, not by abandoning large towns like Bombay, Surat, and Poona. Is it possible to give rest to the overtaxed earth? A partial system of dry conservancy, whereby the decomposing food-stuffs and kitchen refuse may be separately got rid of and not allowed to get into the drains and gutters, will answer very well. Besides a special inspection of beddings used by people should be carried on. Dirty bedding need not be destroyed, except in extreme cases, but such change of cover and cleaning of stuffing recommended as may be compatible with cleanliness. Inspection of food-stuffs and drugs should be carried on with equal vigilance. Inspection of milk supply and sweetmeat shops is another necessity. By a system all this work could be easily managed on a permanent footing, and if good inspectors are selected, instead of desultory half-hearted workers, great benefit to the public health may result. Such measures as may ensure permanent good health to the public are more necessary than the evanescent outbursts of Municipal activities.—Yours, &c.,

U. L. DESAI, M.D., B.S.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes, freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

BARODA ABKARI QUESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda had declined to give over the management of the Abkari Department of the state to the British Government when the question of monopolising the abkari management of the Native States by the latter was discussed some time ago. A feeling of general satisfaction prevailed throughout the state at that time, for it was believed that a first-class state in Guzerat had, by preserving its right of management over one of the chief sources of state revenue, warded off the evils of a stringent abkari policy. But while high were the praises which his Highness had earned for his laudable spirit in refusing to give over the management of the Abkari Department of his state it is a matter of no small regret to observe that his Highness should allow to pass unnoticed certain practices of the abkari contractors resulting in a heavy loss of revenue to the state. I myself have been a contractor of the state since 1881, and can, therefore, speak with some authority on matters affecting the liquor and toddy farms and the revenue derived therefrom.

My persistent efforts till now to expose those practices in the interests of the state have not been crowned with success, simply because they have not been pressed on the notice of his Highness. I think, therefore, the best course now open to me is to bring this evil to the notice of his Highness, through the columns of your paper, and request the Maharaja Saheb to give himself the trouble of inquiring in person, or should he deem proper, by appointing a commission of enquiry of independent experienced and trustworthy officers like Khan Bahadur Kersaspji, Khan Bahadur Jamsedji Ardesir Dalal, and Rao Bahadur Ambalal, in order to satisfy himself as to the fairness or otherwise of the complaint referred to by me and exposed by me under my real name.

In 1895, when his Highness was in the Nilgiris, enjoying the cool climate, I intended to pay a personal visit there, and represent to him the evils concerning the liquor and toddy farms, but had to give up the idea as I learnt that his Highness had then cancelled the sale for three years and sanctioned the continuance of the farm for one year, as it was too late, and directed that the farm for the period of two years be again put to auction. The result of the keen competition in raising the amount of tenders at the time was an increase in the revenue of the state of about Rs. 2,52,000.

On the 26th of April, 1897, I submitted a petition to his Highness, expressing my desire to secure a large profit to the state, suggesting to establish, in imitation of the principle followed by the British Government, a central distillery, doing away with four separate distilleries in the district, viz., at Nowsari, Viara, Malangdev, and Vankal, and pointing out that there were greater chances and probabilities of smuggling in trying to keep up four separate distilleries, and that the only possible way to check such smuggling was to establish a central distillery. I further stated in the petition that it was greatly to be regretted that no attempt had been made to act up to my apparently fair and profitable suggestion, that while the state levied a duty of from four annas to one rupee for each palm or toddy tree, there seemed no reason why the present contractors are allowed to exact three or four rupees for each tree; and that should there be a rule prescribing a fixed amount of duty to be levied by the contractors for each tree, as is the case in the British territory, and should the toddy shops be farmed out by open auction, the revenue from toddy alone would rise above the round figure of Rs. 300,000. Order No. 229, dated 30th April, was issued on this petition by his Highness, directing me to see his secretary personally, who will arrange an interview with his Highness, if that was thought necessary. Thereupon I proceeded to Baroda, where I received orders to be present at the Rajmehel in the evening. There Khan Bahadur Usafalikhan took down my statement, in which I mentioned that the state suffered a heavy loss of revenue in respect of toddy trees, that the present contractor had received Rs. 52,000 by way of compensation, that the keeping up of four separate distilleries be dispensed with as they contributed to the evasion of duty to a large extent, that the present abkari contractors levied from three to four rupees per each toddy tree and still the revenue to the state was only 99,000 rupees, which might otherwise reach a figure above three lakhs, should the policy adopted by the British Government be followed by the state. When this statement was over, I was promised a personal interview and representation to his Highness. Shortly after that I was called out, and on my going there I found that his Highness was going out for a drive. Except the usual ceremonious exchange of *salam*, I had had no conversation with his Highness, but the Huzur assistant informed me that the papers relating to the grant of Rs. 52,000 to the abkari contractor by way of compensation had been called for. When these papers were received in the usual course, it appeared, on a perusal of them, that there had been a loss to the extent of 15 to 20 lakhs of rupees in respect of palm and toddy trees, and that the contractor had received Rs. 52,000 as compensation against the quantity of toddy that had been extracted, against the loss entailed by the late delivery of the trees, and against the loss sustained by having had to keep the toddy shops closed for a time. These items of compensation the contractors were not entitled to. At no time was the number of 155,771 trees ever put to auction by the state. Rs. 40,000 had been received by farming out these trees, but when did the contractors pay the amount in lieu of the toddy shops? Is it not strange to know that the number of trees for toddy shops put up to auction till now never exceeded 1,50,000. Where was then the fee for the toddy shops? In the very agreements entered into by the present contractors, Rs. 30,000 were put down for toddy shops, Rs. 6,000 for palm and toddy trees, Rs. 60,000 for the Viara distillery, Rs. 20,000 for the Vankal distillery, and Rs. 2,34,000 for the liquor farm of Nowsari and Malangder. The total comes to 3,50,000. Now when the farm was given for Rs. 3,80,000 in 1888, Rs. 20,000 were put down as increase in the amount for the liquor farm and Rs. 10,000 in the amount for toddy, while no increase is shown in the amount for the toddy shops which remained the same, viz., Rs. 40,000. When, in spite of this lucid explanation, I found that no attention was paid to the matter, though more than sufficient time had elapsed, I requested the Huzur assistant in the most respectful possible way to let me have a personal interview with his Highness. I was, however, told that his Highness had been much engaged, that there appeared a great deal of confusion in the papers, and that he would arrange for an interview later on. A committee was appointed by his Highness for selling out the farm for 1895-96, who decided that the tenderers might bid for the toddy farm of all places except Nowsari. In view of this decision of the committee, I got Mr. Dhanjibhai Dadabhai to reduce his tender by Rs. 30,000, the estimated amount for Nowsari. Heaven knows how it came to pass, but it is a fact that when the toddy farm was sold out for Rs. 99,000 to the present contractors, the Suba Saheb included, in spite of the committee's decision, to exclude Nowsari in the farm. If the state intended the inclusion of Nowsari in the farm, why should it not have given out in clear terms that the farm for Nowsari would also be included in the sale and the realizations given to the contractor? In January of 1888, the contractors purchased the farm by giving Rs. 340,000 for liquor and Rs. 40,000 for toddy shops. In 1890 the state decided to increase its revenue by levying duty on palm and toddy trees, Rs. 40,000 have been paid for toddy shops alone. The income from the levy of duty on trees—which was first sanctioned in 1890 after the liquor and toddy shop farms had been sold out, the latter for Rs. 40,000 and the former for Rs. 3,40,000, in all for Rs. 3,80,000—was directly was received by the state in that year, but did the contractors ever make a payment of Rs. 40,000 for the toddy shops in 1890? The contractors have received Rs. 52,000 by way of compensation. But have they paid for 1,55,771 trees, or was that number ever put up for sale? If all these facts had been brought to the notice of his Highness, it seems to me he would immediately have cancelled the sale of the farm and saved the state from a heavy loss of income. His Highness will see that it is a matter of great urgency to appoint a commission of enquiry over the matter and find out what really lies at the bottom. I shall be quite happy to prove from records the truth of my statement and more.—Yours, &c.,

BEJONJEE EDALJEE DUMASIA,
Late Abkari Contractor.

ALMOST coincidently with the death of Dr. James Legge, Professor of Chinese at Oxford, the appointment to the Chair of that language at the sister University has been made. The Cambridge Professorship, which has been allowed to lapse since the death of the late occupant, Sir Thomas Wade, was re-established by grace of the Senate in October last, and it was then understood that it would be conferred on Mr. Herbert Giles, LL.D. (Aberdeen), who has now been formally elected to the post. Dr. Giles, who spent twenty-five years in the Consular service in China, is an acknowledged authority on the language and literature of the country, and the compiler of a Chinese-English dictionary. He was recently engaged at the request of the Cambridge authorities in cataloguing the Chinese portion of the University Library.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth—go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, is produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE actual work of demarcating the Burmo-Chinese border will, it is expected, be begun next week. The operations are likely to extend over three or four months.

THE Imperial Service troops, which have been employed during the present campaign, will now return to the States from which they have been drawn. They have done good service, and the Government of India will not fail to acknowledge this when despatches are published.

WE understand that orders have been passed in the Negapatam Salt Treasury case, in which a large sum of Government money was somehow extracted from a safe. Both the Inspector and the Assistant Commissioner have come in for a severe reprimand and the former has been ordered to pay Rs. 1,00 towards the sum lost.

THE question of the establishment of experimental farms and a farm school is still under the consideration of the Government of Madras, and it is not probable that, if any scheme is ultimately settled, effect can be given to it before the end of next year. The provision of Rs. 20,000 made by the Board of Revenue in its Budget estimate for 1898-99 on this account has accordingly been struck out.

GOVERNMENT having remarked in its proceedings dated the 6th October last, that the results of the experiments made by Mr. Middlemiss in his investigation of the corundum deposits in Salem do not justify the continuance of his investigations in Salem and Coimbatore, the sanctioned grant, Rs. 2,000, for this purpose has not been included in the Budget Estimates of the Board of Revenue for the ensuing year. As, however, 300 tons of Salem iron ore are to be extracted and the Kurnool iron ores are to be investigated, the amount has been retained in the Revised Estimates for the current year.

THE race for the Viceroy's Cup at Calcutta on Monday proved to be one of those surprises which occasionally confound backers of favourites. Sprightly was considered to have the race at his mercy, and the only speculation was what horses would run second and third to him. His stable companion Virago was selected as being the next best; but in the race itself neither of them pushed among the first three. Leonidas won with the greatest ease in about an average time of 3mins. 7secs. Our race telegram will show how public expectation was disappointed, and how Virago's chances were spoiled by her being used to make the running. Leonidas, the winner of the race, was a 10 to 1 chance; and of the three placed horses, Tom and Courallie, who ran second and third, both stood at 25 to 1, while Virago was second favourite at 8 to 1.

THE *Gazette of India* publishes the despatches describing the operations which took place on the Samana range in August and September last. It was during this period it will be remembered, that Saragheri fell and Gulistan was relieved. Both His Excellency the Governor-General and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief record their admiration of the "brilliant defence" of Fort Gulistan and of Saragheri. Regarding the latter the Adjutant-General's despatch says: "The Commander-in-Chief deeply regrets the loss of the garrison of Saragarhi, a post held by 21 men of the 36th Sikhs, and he wishes to record his admiration of the heroism shown by those gallant soldiers. Fighting against overwhelming numbers they died at their post, thus proving their loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign, while upholding to the last the traditional bravery of the Sikh nation."

THE following names are, we learn, included in the Committee which has been formed at home to inaugurate a fund to establish permanent memorials in India of the heroism of Indian and Gurkha soldiers who have been killed in the present frontier war or who lose their lives in future wars: Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir George Couper, General Sir C. Gough, General Sir H. Gough, General Sir Sam Browne, Sir James B. Peile, Sir H. S. King, Sir Douglas Straight, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Sir George Armstrong, Sir Frederick Perkins, Sir Philip Hutchins, Major-General Lester and Pennington, and Lieutenant-Colonel Newnham Davis, and others.

THE want of rain over Southern India generally in the Madras coast districts, the Deccan and parts of Bombay is causing the dry crops to wither and retarding agricultural operations. At Nellore the numbers on relief at the test works have risen to 1,000, and in addition 40 persons were being gratuitously relieved, while there were still over 2100 on relief in Bombay, an increase on the preceding week. In the Central Provinces there is a reduction of nearly 40,000 in the famine numbers, but there, too, rain is required and the same cry comes from these Provinces and the Punjab, in spite of the recent showers received by the latter. In Burma, too, the want of rain is becoming serious.

YET another clan on the Hazara border has voluntarily made submission. The Gaduns sent in their *jirgah* on the 15th, being apparently convinced, like the Khudu Khel, that it would be unwise to delay any longer. They have been told the amount of their fine and the number of guns required of them, and they have until January 1st to comply with these terms. The Bunerwals, and Chamlawals, whose valleys adjoin each other, have made no sign so far, but they will hesitate before refusing compliance with the Government demands, now that their nearest neighbours have given in. The Gaduns are Pathans, but are immigrants among the Yusufzai, by whom they are surrounded. Their origin is said to be obscure, all that is known being that in the time of Jahangir they ousted the Dalazaks (Rajputs who were converted to Islam) from a fertile tract of country along the banks of the Dor River and about the Mahaban mountain. Some authorities make them out to be a branch of the Kakar tribe, who were driven from Baluchistan into the Safed Koh and afterwards moved into the northern Punjab. One of the Gadun clans is in British territory, and the tribe as a whole is not considered very warlike. It can always be easily blockaded and the knowledge of this has, perhaps, influenced the elders in sending in their *jirgah*. The fighting strength of the Gaduns is put at 2,500: they have only a few rifles, and their swordsmen are not to be compared in quality with the tribesmen of Buner.

A CORRESPONDENT, who is described as "a responsible and well-known man of science," sends to the *Daily Chronicle* an account of the discovery of a process for transmuting silver into gold. The modern Raymond Lulli is an American chemist, Mr. Emmens, of New York. "The statements," says the chronicler, "are certainly definite enough, and if they are true, bimetallism will have its quietus, and alchemy its justification." The report is to the effect that, between April and November of this year, nineteen ingots of gold have been produced from silver. Of these eighteen have been purchased by the United States Assay Office and one by an English syndicate. The weight of the first ingot was, before melting, 7·06oz., and after melting 7·04oz. The result, after subjection to five processes in all, mechanical and chemical, was the production of gold for which, after a small charge for refining, the United States Assay Office New York paid 95·65dol. There remained a refractory proportion of silver, which is estimated at about 26 per cent. of the whole ingot. Mexican dollars, being of pure silver, with the very faintest trace, if any, of gold, are the favourite material employed by Mr. Emmens for the transmutation process. The *Chronicle* adds—Whether the statements which reach us in precise form are veiled or not, it must be remembered that modern chemical research tends to confirmation of the theory that all the elements are but modifications of an unknown prima materia, that, in terms of chemistry, all are allotropic, as exemplified by the sparkling diamond and the opaque graphite, both being a form of carbon. It should be added that a specimen of the transmuted silver has been sent by Mr. Emmens to a distinguished metallurgical chemist in this country, who will forthwith submit the specimen to analysis. Much depends on that, and we hope to be enabled to make public the result when obtained.

A LONDON correspondent writes:—"Sir Charles Turner's term of office as legal member of the Council of India expires in February. The rather erratic manner in which patronage at the India Office is sometimes bestowed under the existing regime explains why misgivings should be felt with reference to the approaching vacancy. Sir C. Turner, who has been Chief Justice of Madras, was appointed to the Council in 1888 on the death of Sir Henry Maine, who had held the appointment with advantage to India for sixteen years or more. When he joined the Council its members were appointed for life. The Act of Parliament which did away with life appointments and substituted appointments for a period of ten years sanctioned, for special reasons of public advantage, reappointments for five years. A Secretary of State may, as we have lately seen, give a very wide interpretation of this permission. It is understood, however, that Sir C. Turner is not to be reappointed, although the objections to the reappointment of ordinary "Civilian" members do not apply to a legal member. Another question arises—namely, the superabundance of legal talent provided for the Secretary of State at the expense of the people of India. Surely the legal work of the India Office cannot be so heavy as to require the services of three ex-High Court judges. At present one retired judge performs the duties of secretary of the Judicial Department, another is styled legal adviser to the Secretary of State, and the third is legal member of Council. It is, I believe, the opinion of experts that the post of legal adviser to the Secretary of State might be abolished without any injury to the interests of India."

IN view of the present outbreak of typhoid fever at King's Lynn, it is of interest to recall that in the time of Queen Elizabeth the borough suffered severely from an epidemic of a very similar character to that now raging. Local historians have not much to say concerning the subject; but one of the old Assembly-books preserved amongst the borough archives contains the following cusious entry, from which it would appear that great alarm was then felt for the public safety:—"Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almightie God to beggun to send us his visitation with sickenes amongst us, and that dogges and cattes are thought very unfitt to be suffered in this tyme. Therefore Mr. Maior, Aldermen, and Common Councell have ordered and decreed that every inhabitant within the same town shall forthwith take all their dogges and yappes and hange them or kill them, and carrye them into some outplace and burye them for breadinge of a greater anoyannce, but onlie such as have a dogge of accompte that will keep the same kenelled or tried up, or not to come abrode unless the same be led in a lease, otherwise the same to be killed fourthwith by such as shal be appointed for that purpose (except the dogges of strangers comying into this town with their masters not knowing of this order). And likewise for cattes, if there be any nigh unto any house or houses visited with sickenes in this towne, for that they be very daungerous to infecte sound and cleare houses. Therefore it is likewise ordered that the cattes shall furthwith be killed in all suche places." The date of this entry is 24th May, 1585, seven years after Queen Elizabeth's visit to King's Lynn.

MR. BALFOUR, in his capacity as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, presided on Dec. 3 at the ceremony of handing over the M'Ewan Hall, which has been built by Mr. W. M'Ewan, M. P. for Central Edinburgh, at a cost of £115,000 and presented by him to the University. Mr. M'Ewan, in handing over the hall, referred to the close connection which had always existed between the civic life of Edinburgh and its University. Mr. Balfour expressed the hope that the example of generosity set by Mr. M'Ewan would be followed by others in the future. Lord Balfour, Sir W. Muir (Principal of the University), and the Lord Provost also took part in the proceedings.

IN the presence of a large and representative gathering the funeral of the Rev. James Legge, for upwards of twenty years Professor of Chinese in the University of Oxford, took place, on Dec. 3, in Wolvercote Cemetery, near Oxford. The first portion of the service was conducted in the chapel of Mansfield College. Deputations attended from the London Missionery Society, the Congregational Union, the Religious Tract Society, and the Anti-Opium Society, and also from the Congregational churches in the district and the Free Church Council of Oxford. Among those present were Professor Max Muller, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. W. Jones, M.P., the Master of Balliol, the President of Corpus, the President of Magdalen, the Principal of Brasenose, the Principal of Manchester College, Professor Estlin Carpenter, Professor Burdon-Sanderson, Professor York Powell, Canon Driver, Canon Christopher, the Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Dr. Neubauer, Professor Margoliouth, Professor Robinson Ellis, and the Senior and Junior Proctors. The service was read by the Rev. J. Legge of Headingley, Leeds. A special address was delivered by the Principal of Mansfield, Dr. Fairbairn, who said that Oxford did not know Dr. Legge till the shadows of his life were beginning to fall, but it saw him soon enough to know that he was a man of fine presence, upright purpose, and courageous speech, a man whose high spirit a small school and imperfect sympathy could never crush, whose lofty aims a circumscribed sphere could neither narrow nor lower. He carried into the mission-field not only his enthusiasm but his own large nature, and it was a nature strong enough to make wherever it moved a clear space for itself and its work in its own way. He gained the affection and confidence of the Chinese as but few foreigners had ever done. After more than thirty years' service in the Far East he returned to England to serve the East, not to forsake it. It was twenty-one years since Oxford did herself the honour of making him her first Professor of Chinese, but it was not too much to say that, while Oxford had his presence, his heart was where his larger life had been lived and his greater work had been done. The committal portion of the service was taken by the Rev. John Legge, of Buckhurst Hill. The floral offerings were very numerous and beautiful. The Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Provost of Queen's, sent a letter to the relatives, regretting his inability to attend the funeral on account of his ill-health.

THE correspondent of the *Standard* in the Sudan may always be depended upon for some interesting and unconventional touches. He tells us something about the sweet voice of the Sudan "Camagebaggel." Had the revered author of the poem about the sluggard been a newspaper correspondent in the Egyptian desert he would no doubt have written "'Tis the voice of the camel I heard him complain." The technical name for the camel's complaint is "grousing." Says the correspondent:—"It is a peculiar sound which comes from their long funnel necks, early or late; and for what specific reason it is difficult to tell. Sometimes the sound is not unlike the bray of an ass, occasionally it reaches the dignity or the roar of a lion, with the bleating of a goat thrown in, then as quickly changes to the solemnity of a church organ. It is altogether so strange a sound that nothing but a phonograph could convey any adequate idea of it. It is a thing to be heard. No pen can properly describe it. After a long march, and when you are preparing to relieve the brute of his load, he begins to grouse. When he is about to start in the morning he grouses. If you hit him he grouses; if you pat his neck gently he grouses; if you offer him something to eat he grouses; and if you twist his tail he makes the same extraordinary noise. The camel evidently has not a large vocabulary, and he is compelled to express all his various sensations in this simple manner. It is, nevertheless, unsatisfactory to anyone who has to do business with the beast; one hardly knows if he is pleased, angry, or otherwise. I think I know when he is otherwise, for then he never attempts to eat you when you are about to do him a kindness. Probably when he is angry he will begin grousing, and swivelling his yards of neck round in your direction, and, opening wide his jaws, will threaten to devour you with his projecting teeth, or suffocate you with the fumes of his poisonous breath. But if you stand your ground, smile, and patiently wait, the brute, finding that his intimidation is not effective, will probably fall back on the delights of his many stomachs, and calmly begin chewing the cud."

ESTERHAZY INQUIRY: "NO DREYFUS CASE."

STATEMENTS IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY wrote to General de Pellieux demanding a Court-martial on the charge of high treason brought against him. General de Pellieux on Dec. 3 sent in his report in regard to the demand for a new inquiry into the Dreyfus case to General Saussier.

There was a debate in the French Chamber on Dec. 4 on the case of Captain Dreyfus arising from a question addressed to the Premier by M. Castelin, who said recent facts, arising out of the Dreyfus affair, had deeply stirred the public conscience. He earnestly asked the Prime Minister to make some explanations of a nature to satisfy the army, the public, and the Chamber.

The Premier, betraying strong agitation, answered that at the present moment there was no Dreyfus affair, and there could not be one. (Applause from the centre.) The investigation made by General de Pellieux into Major Esterhazy's action had ended, and had resulted in orders being given for an inquiry by the Military Prosecutor of the Court-martial. That decision did not in any way prejudice the final verdict. The matter having been placed in the hands of the military court, it was neither for the Government nor the Chamber to deal with it. In the meantime all citizens ought to respect the authority of a judgment given. In conclusion, the Premier expressed the hope that his statements would put an end to a polemic which had already lasted too long. (Exclamations on the left.) He believed that there was a desire to turn the incident into a political matter. (Protests from the extreme left and applause from the centre).

General Billot, Minister of War, after it had been agreed that the question should be transformed into an interpellation, asked leave to address the Chamber. He said:—The Premier has already told you that, under the circumstances, there is no Dreyfus case. The Minister of War last year, on an interpellation by M. Castelin, had the occasion to say that Dreyfus has been well tried and sentenced unanimously by seven of his brother officers, on the testimony of twenty-seven officers. The Government, questioned anew a few days ago, said, through the Minister of War, that it considered the Dreyfus case regularly and equitably judged. For my part, it is my solemn belief in my soul and conscience (using a phrase common in courts of law) that the judgment is right and that Dreyfus is guilty. A charge has been brought against an officer. The Minister of War immediately ordered a private inquiry and in consequence of this inquiry, carried out fairly, expeditiously, and conscientiously by General de Pellieux, an order for a judicial inquiry was given this morning by the Governor of Paris. You will understand that the Minister of War, the Government, and even the Chamber would overstep their rights if they endeavoured to influence the course of justice, particularly when the inquiry was carried on under the direction of a man like General Saussier, the Commander-in-Chief of your armies, rich in years and glory, whose high character has never been questioned, being respected not only in one army, but even in foreign countries. I come to the odious charges levelled far too long at the chiefs of our army, and at the eminent head of its staff. I deeply regret being left disarmed by the law as it stand, and unable to prosecute such perfidious and guilty insinuations. You will allow the senior officer of the army, who has had the honour to be at its head, who for nineteen months has worked silently with his eminent colleague General de Boisdeffre, in order to put France in a position to cope with any emergency, to say how painful it was for him to see a campaign for which words of condemnation were not strong enough carried on against national honour, against the honour of the army. In the name of the army—(cheering)—I entreat the Chamber of Deputies to put away from its notice this odious campaign, in order that it may be closed as soon as possible.

A resolution was ultimately adopted declaring that the Chamber respected the authority of a judgment delivered, and joined in the homage rendered by the Minister of War to the army. Clauses were inserted approving the declarations of the government and condemning "the leaders of the odious campaign undertaken to disturb the public conscience."

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

A debate took place, on Dec. 7, in the French Senate regarding the Dreyfus affair. M. Scheurer-Kestner explained his position in regard to the matter, and insisted that the bordereau on which Dreyfus was convicted was not his work. He urged that in the Esterhazy court-martial the bordereau should be produced. General Billot, in reply, reiterated his conviction that Dreyfus was justly condemned. The Esterhazy inquiry had nothing whatever to do with the case of the ex-Captain. No documents, said the Minister of War, which were before the Dreyfus court-martial would be withheld from the present commission of inquiry, neither the bordereau nor any other. The Premier wound up the debate. He said that he had told M. Scheurer-Kestner that the proper course was to lay his documents before the Minister of Justice, who would decide whether or not a new trial was necessary. The honourable senator had not taken this course, consequently the conduct of Count Esterhazy was the only subject on which an investigation would be made. Priority having been given by 206 votes to 56 to a resolution from the Left approving the Premier's declaration, and expressing confidence in the administration of justice, it was carried nem con., 231 senators voting in its favour. The Senate presented a brilliant appearance, and fashionable Paris was represented by rows of ladies in the front seats.

There was a riotous demonstration of students condemnatory of the action of M. Scheurer-Kestner, M. Zola, and the *Figaro*.

THE KAISER AND THE DREYFUS FAMILY.

Some days ago it was announced that the Dreyfus family had, through diplomatic channels, approached the Emperor William, appealing to his chivalrous sentiments to proclaim the innocence of the ex-Captain. According to the *Journal* the following reply was received from Berlin:—His Highness the Prince Chancellor, after examining the affair, has been unable to advise His Majesty to accede to the desire of the Dreyfus family.

A BLOODLESS DUEL.

Owing to an incident which occurred on Dec. 4 in the French Chamber, M Joseph Reinach, at the close of the sitting sent his seconds to M. Millerand. The affair arose out of an observation made by M. Millerand in reference to M. Reinach. He remarked: "They are questioning a man who is carrying on a campaign with a view to rehabilitating a guilty person, whereas there are other rehabilitations to be made in his own family." The duel was fought on Dec. 6 on the Chatillon plateau. The combatants fired at word of command at twenty-five paces. Shots were twice exchanged without either being hit, and honour was then declared satisfied.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Dec. 22.)

Mr E Kaye, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Pilibit, on being relieved by Mr W F Martin, to revert to Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Agra district.

Mr H K Holme, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Hardoi, on being relieved by Mr Branson to revert to Asst Commr, Hardoi.

Lieut C F Knyvett, Supernumerary List, is transferred to the Unattached List with effect from the 14th Feb 1897.

Mr W R Butterfield, on return from the 9 months' leave on medical certificate granted him, resumed charge of the duties of Asst Secy to this Govt in the Public Works Dept on the forenoon of the 10th Dec 1897.

H H the Lieut Govr, N W Provinces, and Chief Commr of Oudh, is pleased to order the permanent promotion of Lieut W H Beach, R E, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, to Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd Dec 1897.

Mr C E Dupins, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is placed on special duty in connection with the survey and estimate of the proposed Ken Canal.

Mr C G Palmer, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class sub pro tem, is appointed temporarily to the charge of the 1st Circle, Irrigation Works.

Mr H Marsh, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is, on relief of the charge of the 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, by Mr C G Palmer Suptdg Engr, appointed temporarily to the charge of the Northern Division, Ganges Canal.

Mr G E Coles, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is, on relief of the charge of the Northern Division, Ganges Canal by Mr M Marsh, Ex Engr, 1st grade, attached to that Division on special duty.

Mr J R C Nicolls, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to the charge of the Agra Division Provincial Works.

Mr F O Oertel, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the charge of the Saharanpur district as Dist Engr, vice Mr J W Callaghan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, granted furlough.

(*Punjab Gazette*, December 23.)

Mr J P Thomson who has been appointed to the Indian Civil Service and attached to the Punjab, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade, and posted to Lahore.

The Rev J M MacDonald, Second Chaplain of Umballa, has obtained furlough out of India for one year and nine months.

Mr A H Parker, who has been appointed to the Indian Civil Service and attached to the Punjab, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade and posted to Rawalpindi.

Mr A M Stow, Asst Commr, from the Ferozepore to the Jullunder District.

Mr F W Johnston, Asst Commr, from the Jullunder to the Hoshiarpur District.

Lieut A J O'Brien, Asst Commr, Delhi, is placed on special duty in connection with the plague at Khanpur.

Mr G A St B Browne, Dist Supt of Police, on return from furlough, is posted to the Hissar District.

Mr E W Tomkins, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Hissar, is, on relief by Mr G A St B Browne, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Lahore District.

Mr L N Broome, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from furlough, is posted to the Mooltan Dist.

H H the Lieut Govr is pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the General Branch of the Public Works Dept, Punjab: Mr C H Barratt, from Exec Engr, 2nd grade, to Exec Engr 1st grade permanent; Capt R S Maclagan, R E from Exec Engr, 3rd grade, to Exec Engr, 2nd grade permanent, to fill existing vacancies.

Lieut D Ogilvie, R E, Asst Engr, from the Hazara Provincial Div to the Tochi Independent Exec charge.

Mr R A Molloy, Exec Engr, 1st grade, on return from furlough on medical certificate, has taken over executive charge of the Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals, to which he is posted from Mr J I R Dempster, Suptdg Engr.

Mr R E Purves, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, from the Swat River Canal Division to the Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, of which he took over executive charge from Mr F W Schoenemann, Asst Engr.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

We regret to learn from the *Western Morning News* that an agitation is being set on foot by a joint committee of lower-deck ratings, the object being to circulate in the press a statement of grievances. How far this committee can claim to be really representative of the thousands of petty officers and men of the navy scattered about the world we do not know; but there is a strong presumption that only a small section of grumblers are here in evidence. The statement of grievances begins with a wholesale and utterly vague demand for increased pay in every grade—a demand not in itself so unreasonable but unwise and unconvincing in its statement. Some of the points set forth deserve the attention of the Admiralty, but to circulate grievances through the press without even attempting to represent them officially is an attitude to be condemned as subversive of discipline. This committee demands, for example, that the power of disrating petty officers should be taken out of the hands of the captain and vested in a board of officers, whose decision must be ratified by the Admiralty. That we regard as a preposterous demand, and all the more so as captains of the present day are not by any means in the habit of abusing the powers vested in them.

They have been deprived of their succession to the grand rank of general officers in a manner that is hardly short of dishonest. The unemployed pay of a major-general is £500 per annum and the retired pay from £600 to £700. Many colonels therefore thought it well worth their while to take half-pay—then only £220 a year—in the hope of succeeding to the next rank with all its pecuniary and other advantages. Some were perhaps somewhat oversanguine as to their professional status, but there were others to whom official or semi-official encouragement to continue serving had actually been held out. Now we do not, of course, for one moment question the right of the Commander-in-Chief to reserve promotion to the rank of general officers for those whom he considers best fitted to hold it. We do not want incompetent generals—although we occassionally get them in spite of all the modern precautions included in the term "selection." This, however, is not the point now in question. The question of employing any except the actually "selected" general officers rests with the Commander-in-Chief, and no one who knows Lord Wolseley can doubt that he decides as he thinks best, purely in the interest of the service. But in denying to these senior colonels the higher pay and rank that the custom of the service gave them a right to expect the authorities have acted unfairly, and we might also add, dishonestly.

There have lately been brilliant doings at Toulon in honour of the Russian officers and seamen of the *Ssoi Veliky* and of Spanish officers at the port. Vice-Admiral Humann gave a reception on board the *Brennus*, which had been converted from her warlike appearance into a series of saloons very brightly adorned with flowers and draperies. The boats of the *Brennus* towed by steam pinnaces brought on board the guests, among whom were many Russian ladies. As they reached the ship the Russian and Spanish national anthems were played. Refreshments were served as Frenchmen know how to do it, and the aftermost part of the ship had been converted into a sort of casino, where a pantomime was performed and various other amusements provided. One officer disclosed the interior of a rat and other curiosities by means of X rays, while another had fitted up an excellent phonograph which discoursed the airs of various operas. The Admiral and Madame Humann had invited nearly 1,000 guests, and the proceedings closed with a dance, a searchlight display, and cries of "Vive la France" and "Vive la Russie."

Although the prorogation of the Reichsrath must disorganise the work of the Austrian ministerial departments to some extent, the Navy Estimates have been discussed by the Delegations. In the ordinary charges they amount to 10,563,000fl., compared with 10,381,060fl. in the present year, while the extraordinary estimates are 3,918,200fl., compared with 3,600,200fl. The officers are to be increased by one rear-admiral, one captain, four commanders, three senior and twenty five other lieutenants, and sixteen sub-lieutenants. There is proposed to be an extraordinary vote for the building of a "coast-defence" armoured ship of stronger character displacing 7,800 tons, with heavy armament, and a speed of at least 18·5 knots. This armourclad is to replace one of the obsolete ships of the *Prinz Eugen* class. It is pointed out that the battleships *Lissa* and *Kaiser* were replaced by the unarmoured vessels *Kaiser Franz Joself* and *Kaiserin Elizabeth*, it being then considered that the high speed of these vessels would compensate for their want of protection. But, in view of the still higher speeds of modern ships, this can no longer be considered the case, and the laying down of the new vessel therefore becomes imperatively necessary. The work in hand upon the *Monarch* and *Zenta* is to be hastened forward.

In *Cassier's Magazine* for November there is a remarkable article by Engineer F. M. Bennett, of the United States Navy, upon "High Temperatures Aboard Ship." His unrivalled experience was in the converted monitor, *Amphitrite*, but he says that the *Puritan* is in a like case. Extraordinary hardships were suffered. The ship was commissioned in April, 1895, and it was soon discovered that her company included no men who properly understood the management of boilers. Disaster nearly resulted from one man not giving the slightest heed to the feed pump, and being perfectly unaware that water should be kept up to a certain level. The ship proceeded to Savannah, and when the engine-room rose to 140deg. and the stokehold to 160deg. it was but a mild foretaste of what was to come. On the working platform of the engine-room the thermometer ultimately ranged from 138 deg. to 158deg. and the stokehold rose to 170deg., while the mean speed was only 7·27 knots, and it was impossible to get up full pressure. This affected the firing of the heavy guns, and in action would certainly have led to disaster. The superstructure containing the cabin and wardroom is immediately over the engines and boilers, and became "exactly like a frying pan on a hot stove-lid." Sleep was a period of unconsciousness, without restful quality. When the ship reached her destination she was directed to proceed to Brunswick, Georgia, and Mr. Bennett says that the five days' trip has perhaps never been equalled for sheer suffering in American history. Before the voyage was ended twenty-eight men had been driven to seek medical attendance, and their places taken by inefficient men from the deck, so that on the evening of the fourth day the engines actually stopped for want of steam. The ordeal seems to have been cruel, and the ship was described as "hell float." Mr. Bennett proceeds to describe how ventilation was introduced and the conditions greatly ameliorated, but we must be content to note that these changes we re brought about "without appealing to the higher mathematics or abstruse sciences."

A discussion is again going on in Germany and France concerning the armament of the cavalry, and the value of the lance and the sword. Some time ago we gave an account of the views upon this question of Lieut-Colonel P. Neville, of the 14th Bengal Lancers, which were propounded in the *Journal of the United Service Institution in India*. The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* takes this essay as the basis of a long article, and explains the large amount of evidence which Colonel Neville, and Colonel Elliot, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, collected. The theoretical conclusion is that the first line should be armed with the lance for the shock, and the second with the sword to complete the victory. But several obvious objections to this arrangement suggest themselves. It is possible that success may not attend the attack, and the man armed with the lance will then find himself hampered in a hand-to-hand conflict. It therefore seems right, our contemporary says, that both lines should be provided with the lance, but that the second should parade with the sabre, leaving the lance in quarters. There is no disposition to lay down hard-and-fast rules. Our contemporary, however, following Colonel Elliot, insists that full provision shall be made to provide the attacking force with lances by carrying a sufficient reserve supply on active service, and that the sword shall be the weapon to complete the victory, but all cavalry men should be trained in the use of both arms. The *Progress Militaire* discusses the same vexed question. It deplores the indecision manifested by the members of the Cavalry Committee, who have not yet decided either for lance or sword. There is but one point upon which cavalrymen in France are agreed, namely, that a long apprenticeship is necessary to use the lance well, and if, after all, this weapon is to be discarded, the men are wasting their time. It is the duty of the Minister, the *Progress* urges, to demand a decision on this important point from the Cavalry Committee and the Superior Council of War, and this should be done before the arrival of the fresh contingent.

M. Boudenoot has presented his report upon the French military estimates for 1898. We have not space to deal with the details of his criticism, and must be content to remark that he proposes to reduce the first section by 5,398,301f., and to make addition to the extent of 3,234,149f. The large increase is almost wholly due to the increased cost of provisions incident to the protective system. In the second section of the estimates (extraordinary charges) it is proposed to add to the ministerial programme a sum of more than 3,000,000f., and, by reducing certain votes to make a gross curtailment of 3,607,492f. This economy, as the reporter points out, is presumably merely a retarding of the vote, since it relates to work of which the urgency or utility has not yet been demonstrated to the committee.

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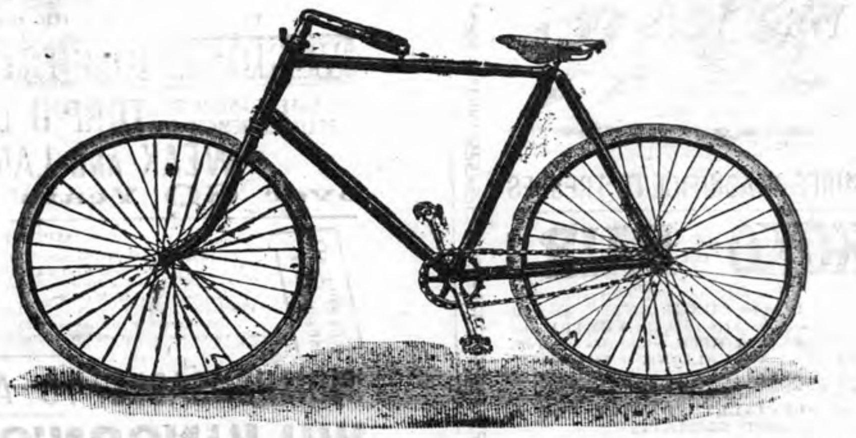

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